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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY JULY 30, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2302.

SESSION IS NOW OVER

Lawmakers Finish Labors and Leave.

UNPAID BILLS BILL PASSES

G. Carter's Futile Effort to Put Through License Item is the Feature.

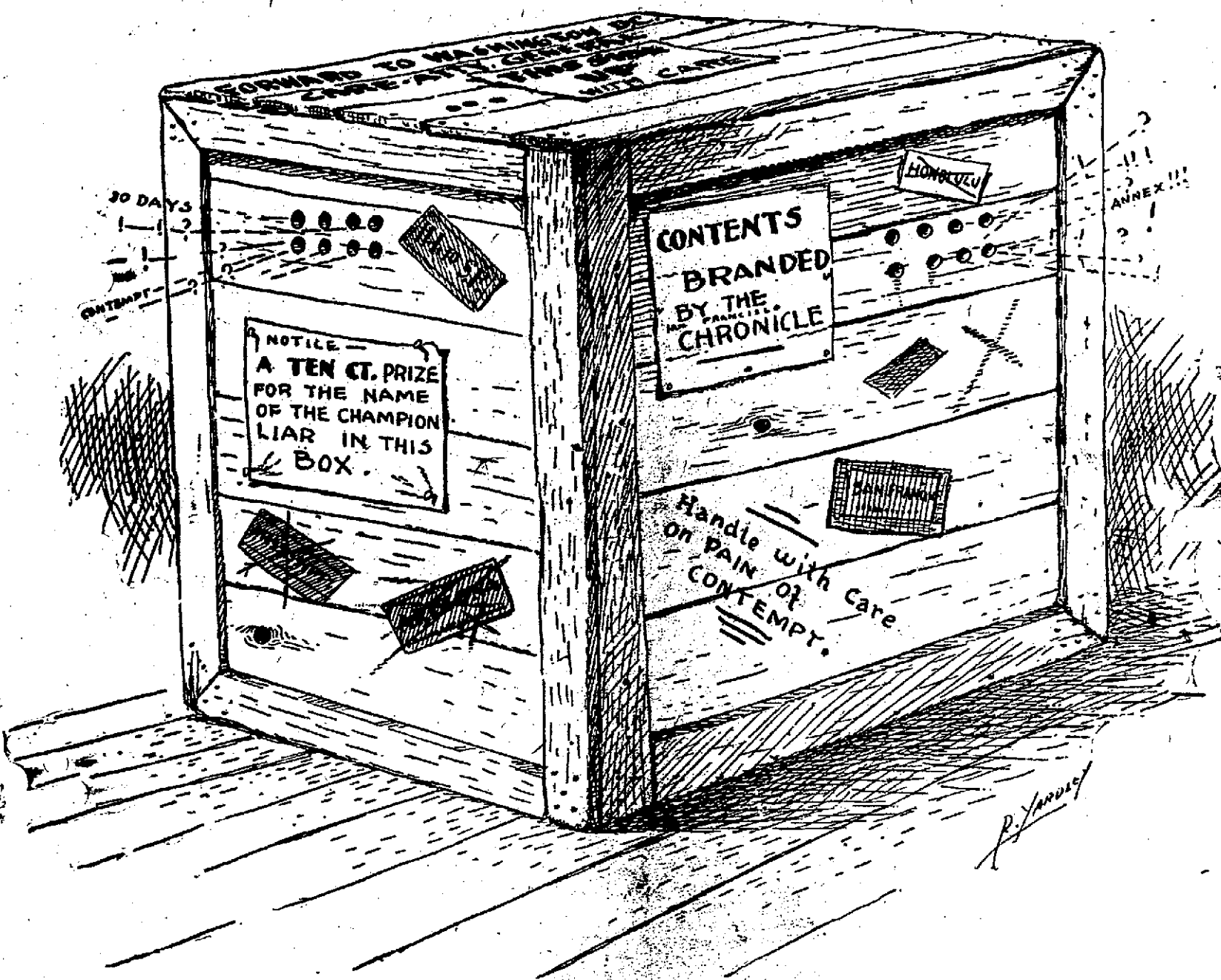
The First Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii has completed its labors and departed. After some little wrangling, some humor and decided lack of the courtesy which marks the adjournment of similar bodies in the States of the Union, the end came, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was remarkable for one thing, that in the House there was present only one Republican and only one haole. The quorum which was necessary to close the session was made up of native members and John Emmeluth, and the business which was done, was prosecuted in order.

There was no difficulty attending the closing as to the arrangements, for these were carried out in the sharpest style. In the sending of the messages from House to House and the reception of the communications from the Governor there was not a single thing which could have been improved in the matter of time, and the only reason that there was not adjournment earlier in the day was that the House could not hold its morning session and get through the work in time. There was only one tiff to mark the day, and that was over the item for the refunding of the Fertilizer Company license fee. This brought out all of the heavyweights in the Senate, but there was such a division in the Republican ranks that the bill was agreed to and the danger of trouble passed within a short time. In the Senate there was an absence of any ceremony connected with the end of the long sitting, but in the House there were some merry jests, and Colonel Masuma was declared to have only a beer check, and so there was no use of staying longer, and the motion of Beckley to get out was in order without a dissenting voice.

Business began in the Senate with the reading of the message from the House announcing the amendments to the bill, and the readiness of the lower body to quit. There were ten Senators in their seats when the reading was finished, and Senator Carter at once began the attack on the action of the House in cutting out the appropriation for the repayment of license to the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company. Senator Carter said that he did not want to seem to block the entire bill on account of his one claim, and so would simply leave it all to the judgment of the Senate. The tax was collected and paid under protest, the treasurer, Mr. Lansing, instructing his clerk to not enter the matter until there had been a determination of the points at issue. When the time came and the treasurer had decided with the attorneys for the company that there was no right to collect the tax, he found that the clerk had entered and reported on the item as a collection, so that there was no way in which the money could be paid out of the treasury except by legislative enactment. He denied that the repayment of the claim would open the door to any others for the reason that the liquor claims which might form a precedent were not on all fours with this claim, there being no other factory which employed its help here and paid them, the liquor saloons not being in the same class.

Senator Carter said that he would say that the company had considered the matter of suing for the claim against the Government, but it did not want to take such a course. Repudiation of this claim, he said, would mean the action of the Territory would have just as bad an effect upon the people as any other of the many claims which was in this bill. If the bill was not paid, he said, it would mean that the Territory was ready to repudiate it, and the only course of the company was to sue. He would not block legislation, but he did think the Legislature should show its feeling upon this matter. He thought there would have been a different result if the House had known the circumstances of the collection. Senator Achi took exception to the placing in the bill of the item of \$2,000 for the expenses of the Legislature. He referred to the fact that when the Senate wanted to have the bill for the expenses of the Senate appropriate \$20,000 the House would not agree, but now the sum was brought in and the Senate would be forced to agree. He thought there was no reason for it but that the House might want the money to give to its officer to give a loan for the benefit of themselves. As to the Carter item, he said he believed the House was misinformed and that there

ADVERTISER'S PUZZLE PICTURE.



QUESTION: Who is in the Box?

HOW WASHINGTON'S BRILLIANT SOCIETY DELIGHTED THE PRINCESS-WIFE OF DELEGATE ROBERT W. WILCOX

MRS. ROBERT W. WILCOX, who returned from Washington Saturday night, via the steamer Zealandia, was interviewed last evening as to the society of the gay capital city, and her own share in the whirl of functions therein during the past eight months. The wife of the delegate expressed herself as eminently satisfied with her experiences, and recounted many of the details incident to the social life and duties of the wives of senators, ambassadors, envoys, ministers, representatives, delegates, etc.

Yesterday was Mrs. Wilcox's first day down town, and she was kept very busy greeting old friends and relating the happenings of Washington society. During the afternoon her carriage drove up and stopped in front of the Judiciary building, and it was quickly surrounded by a coterie of senators and representatives, all anxious to greet and converse with the lady who upheld the social honors of Hawaii in the exclusively cosmopolitan set of the nation's capital. This informal reception occupied a period of some three-quarters of an hour, after which Mrs. Wilcox proceeded with her shopping.

When seen at her home last night the delegate's wife was enthusiastic on the subject of her season in Washington, and especially in the praises of President and Mrs. McKinley, with whom she says she was well acquainted, and upon whom she says she was wont to call.

"When we arrived in Washington," said she, "we were at once taken right into society. We arrived at 10 o'clock, and my husband was sworn in at 12, so that we were introduced to everybody right away. We went to the Normandie Hotel for a week, and it was very splendid there; but when we went to call upon the President he advised us to take a house of our own, and we did; that was the first time we called upon him, and the first time I met him. When we went to the White House to call upon Mr. and Mrs. McKinley that first time, Mrs. McKinley was ill, and couldn't see us. Of course, we were very sorry, and we did not think that it would be right to insist upon seeing her, so we didn't. But the President, he was very prompt. When we sent in our cards and the man told him who we were, he sent for us to come right in, and he shook hands with us and spoke very nicely with us. He asked us where we were staying, and we told him at the Normandie. He

should be a conference at which explanations could be given. He moved to non-concur and ask for a conference.

Senator Brown said he would not agree to the motion of Achi. As to the rebate or the refunding of the said license, he said any action of the Legislature would not debar the company from securing damages. He said he was anxious to get away, the Legislature having been here for 130 days, and he had enough of it all. He therefore moved that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

Carter again came to the attack with the remark that he could not see any way to secure action, and he thought

(Continued on Page 6.)



Mrs. Robert W. Wilcox.

said, "Why don't you take a house of your own; you will find it much nicer, and so we did. He said it would be much nicer for the children, and it was, too, besides it was nicer for entertaining. Mr. Wilcox got a fine house and we started a garden; it was growing fine, and I didn't want to come away at all. We had chickens, and everything, just like we do here in Honolulu, but it was too warm, and we have to come back here. The President is an awful nice man—so fatherly and kind. He is just the nicest fellow I ever saw, and you can't help but like him, he is so friendly."

"The first time I had the pleasure of bowing my head to Mrs. McKinley was at the inaugural ball. She was quite ill when she came, but she wanted to show the people that she was sociable, and insisted on coming, because she knew they wanted to see her. After a while she was better, and she took the chair, and every one was introduced to her. My husband spoke to the Pres-

dent, and the President shook hands with him and with me; then he turned to Mrs. McKinley and told her who we was, that we was from Hawaii, and we bowed our heads and she bowed to us; then the President turned to Mr. Roosevelt and told him who we was, and told us who he was, and he told his wife who we was, and we all bowed. After that we passed on, and other people came.

"You know Washington is the place for society. It is the center of culture. There, ambassadors and ministers, and all kinds of people from all countries are gathered together and it makes a fine society. I think the Chilean minister and his wife were lovely, and everybody, from the President down, treated us just as nice as they could, all the time we were there."

"It was all the time a lot of receptions and calls, and we was all the time going everywhere. Of course, I have to stay home some days for my own calls, and two days of the week I stayed home all day to receive the ones that called on me. The other days I called on the others. There are such a lot of the Washington society people that one has to call on it takes a long time. I had, maybe, three hundred on the list, and we had to write down the names on a list and give them to the driver, and he would take us where we had to call and check off the ones we called on. We had a carriage to go in, of course. We could not at first find our way anywhere on the cars, and one should go in a carriage, because that is the way the Washington society does. Everywhere we would call we would stop a little bit and eat some ice cream, or drink a cup of tea, or something like that. There was such a lot to call on, and you must eat a little bit at every house, but it must just be a taste, for one had to go so many places."

"That whole eight months I was there it was very busy socially, going all the time, and receiving. It will be a quiet season in society now for a while, but you know we go back in November, and that is just when it all opens up again, so we will go back right into the social whirl. I am anxious to go back. Of course, I like to be at my home here again, but it is really very pleasant in Washington, and the society is lovely. They just treated us fine; they were all so very nice to us, from President and Mrs. McKinley down, that it was very pleasant indeed. I shall not go out much here during the few months between now and November; I shall rest up for the strain of the society in Washington when I return back there."

TWO THOUSAND ITALIAN FIELD HANDS ARE EXPECTED

Two thousand Italian laborers may be expected to reach here before the fall, the first shipload being looked for next month. This new labor is the result of a campaign in New Orleans by agents of the Sugar Planters' Association. The men will be those who have been working on the sugar and cotton plantations about Louisiana, and will

KAHULUI R. R. TO BE EXTENDED

Surveys for the extension of the Kahului Railroad from Kahului, Maui, to Hamakua, and Paia, have been made by Engineer James T. Taylor, who came back to Honolulu on the Claudine last Sunday. If the road is extended in accordance with the present survey it will mean a great saving to the plantations named in the handling of their sugar crops.

Rioting in Saragossa continues.

SWEATERS ON COIN

Several Bad Pieces With the Same Marks.

EAGLES ARE THE ONES ATTACKED

Chinese Are Believed to Be Work- ing on the Gold Money.

Sweaters, who are satisfied with a very small margin from the coin they handle, are working on the eagles of Uncle Sam. Several of the ten dollar pieces which show the handiwork of the man who is trying to make a living through harder work than if he would labor honestly for his bread, have been seen around the city, and as they all bear the same general mark, it is inevitable that the defacing of coin is being done in one place.

At only one bank has the coin with the distinguishing mark been seen in any numbers. Within a few days there have been passed in at the receiving teller's window of one of the banks not less than a half dozen gold pieces, in each case an eagle, from which, at one point of the run of each, there has been taken a "liberal" chip. The cutting appears to have been done with a file, and the edges are left clear so as to give the appearance of an accidental rubbing against some sharp corner. There is very little gold taken from each coin, the weight is not less than is lost through the natural wear of the average piece of money, but as the coins so far as found have been new ones, they bear quite a little clipping.

Another sort of sweating has been noticed at another bank, but as the piece was a solitary one, the trick may have been one attempted for fun, or to make a test of what would pass a bank. In this case the work was done more bunglingly. On the face of the coin, beneath the head, a sharp cutting had been made from the surface of the coin, the appearance being of the working of a gouge chisel or scoop. The hollow made by this sort of robbing of the money, has been filled with a substance, which the teller who examined and turned down the coin, took for one of the many gilt substitutes, the face of the coin then having been polished to conceal, if possible, the crime.

Most of the coins with the sharp cutting at the edges have come from one Chinese shop in the city. In one case the man behind the counter put two of them upon one customer. The profit in such a transaction must be so small that the only way money may be made at it is to handle a big sum, taking just a little from each of the pieces, so as to escape detection. All of the sweated money, and as well that which has lost weight by constant use, must remain in constant circulation, for the United States officials whose duties makes them collection agents, will take no money which does not come up to the mark in weight. At the banks, however, the money is counted rather than weighed.

Close scrutiny has been made of the coin here by the bankers for some time, as there have been rumors that attempts were being made to make the coin work. The methods of taking all that the coin will give and yet pass current, are as many as the men who work as sweaters. In California some years ago the sweating industry was at its height. There, the best plan was to take the money, place a score of pieces in a bag of canvas or chamol leather, and shake the bag until the wearing of the pieces against each other has taken off a small percentage of each, and has given to all the appearance of being old pieces. Far away from a bank, where the money would be passed from hand to hand for months, the sweaters have been known to bore out the inside of a coin and fill the cavity with lead.

The Thomas' Passengers.

The masculine element should don its best apparel and be at the dock when the army transport Thomas comes into port. The Thomas carries precious freight on this voyage. About two hundred school ma'ams from all over the Union are on its passenger list, and every one will be eager to see and learn all about Hawaii. So many school ma'ams in a bunch are not often met with, and the islands will be well spoken of in the two hundred and odd letters which will go back on the next steamer. If the men turn out en masse and do the correct thing.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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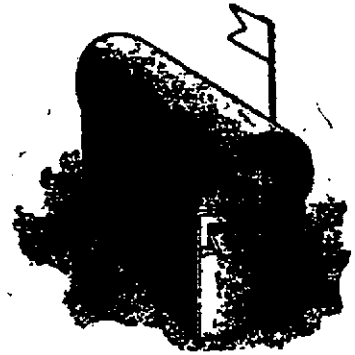
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THE S. F. CHRONICLE EXPOSES HUMPHREYS,

Says He Inspired Annexation Talk.

THE mental and moral inability of Circuit Judge Abram S. Humphreys to tell the truth has had conspicuous illustrations in this city, notably when, sitting on the bench, he told a number of malicious and easily proved falsehoods about his previous relations with a man who was before him seeking justice. Now comes the San Francisco Chronicle flatly accusing Judge Humphreys of falsehood in denying the authenticity of an interview appearing in that journal—an interview which Judge Humphreys had solicited and revised but which he saw fit to deny when he realized—or heard—that effect it was having upon the native Hawaiians, whose disinterested adviser he had professed to be. Here is the Chronicle's exposure in full:

In the Honolulu Republican of July 7th appears an article under the heading, "Chronicle publishes a fake interview with Judge Humphreys." In the article is reproduced a letter purporting to be from Judge Humphreys in which he says: "The Chronicle of the 24th has an article which I think must have been sent from Honolulu. It was a fake pure and simple. I would particularly call your attention to my interview in the Examiner of the same date, which covers all I said on the subject to anyone."

The interview in question is one published in the Chronicle of June 24th, in which Judge Humphreys advocated the annexation of Hawaii to California. The article was written for the Chronicle at the suggestion of Judge Humphreys, by C. E. Edwards, a member of the Chronicle staff, who went to Honolulu in response to correspondence with Judge Humphreys regarding a position on Judge Humphreys' paper, the Republican.

He returned from Honolulu with Judge Humphreys on the steamer China and wrote the article en route. Judge Humphreys gave the interview without solicitation and revised it after it was written. On June 23d, the day of Judge Humphreys' arrival here, the Chronicle published an article saying that he was on his way to the United States and that he would go to Washington to try to set a back-fire to the movement in Honolulu for his removal from the bench. On June 24th a local morning paper printed an interview with Judge Humphreys in which he stated positively that he had no business in Washington and was not going there. He is there now or was a few days ago. Not only did he intend to go to Washington when he left Honolulu, and for exactly the purpose specified by the Chronicle, but he had so notified Attorney General Knox, who in turn advised the Hawaiian Delegate to withhold his charges against Judge Humphreys until his arrival, as "the Judge had written him that he was coming."

Thus two conspicuous falsehoods are nailed. Judge Humphreys knew when he sent his note to the editor of the Republican that he was writing falsely, but he perhaps imagined that the Chronicle—especially if the copies of the paper containing his denial were withheld from the exchange file sent to that paper—would not take the matter up. But if there is one thing the Chronicle is sensitive about it is its reputation as an accurate journal of the day and it did not propose to brook Judge Humphreys' lying condemnation. Nor, for that matter, will its friends at Washington.

Just how sweeping Humphreys' denial was and how incriminating with slanders of his political opponents at home, may be seen in the following article from the Republican of July 7th:

CHRONICLE PUBLISHES A FAKE INTERVIEW WITH JUDGE HUMPHREYS.

The Matter Was Prepared in This City and Sent to San Francisco.

Was Written by Members of Thurston Gang—Advertiser Has Repeatedly Given Away Fact That It Knew What Was to Be Published.

The extent to which the Thurston gang is determined to go in its efforts to injure Judge Humphreys is shown by a fake interview which appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle of June 24. Whether or not the Chronicle was imposed upon, or whether it was a clear case of selling its columns, for which it is notorious, the Republican cannot say at this time, but it has taken measures to secure all the facts so as to lay them before the people of this city. The purported interview with Judge Humphreys, which is given here, was published in the Chronicle of Monday, June 24. It represents that Judge Humphreys had been interviewed by a reporter for that paper after his arrival in San Francisco, the afternoon before. As a matter of fact no reporter for the Chronicle secured any interview from Judge Humphreys and the whole

story is a fake pure and simple.

In a short message to the editor of the Republican, received yesterday, bearing date June 27, Judge Humphreys says:

"The Chronicle of the 24th had an article which I think must have been sent from Honolulu. It was a fake pure and simple. I would particularly call your attention to my interview in the Examiner of the same date, which covers all I said upon the subject to anyone."

Of course the friends of the Judge needed no assurance from him that the purported interview was a fake as soon as they saw it, for among other things put into his mouth is the following sentence: "There would be no necessity for submitting it (the question of annexation to California) to the people of the Islands at all."

Judge Humphreys has been charged by the Thurston gang with being almost everything, but even they have never charged him with being a fool. No one who knows the Judge would for one moment believe that he would be fool enough to make such a statement as this. It only shows that in their effort to injure him the Thurston libellers and blackmailers have overreached themselves.

The Republican learned enough yesterday to assure it that the alleged interview was prepared in this city and sent away on the steamer China, it being part of a deeply laid plot. It will be remembered that the Advertiser and its evening echo, the Star, came out charging Judge Humphreys with being the engineer of a scheme to annex Hawaii to California about the time they expected the fake interview to be published in San Francisco. It will also be remembered that the Advertiser and the Star both have repeatedly declared that people should anxiously watch the Mainland papers coming in on yesterday's mail, thus showing that they knew what was coming in their faked-up interview. And in their zeal to be sure and have people anticipating it they gave away the fact that they were cognizant of what was coming.

All this despicable work is what may be expected from the Thurston gang, who will stop at no dirty work to injure a man whom they cannot control. Here follows the alleged interview in full and people of Honolulu who know Judge Humphreys have only to read it to see that it is untrue in every essential.

The influence of Judge Humphreys' mental and moral crookedness may be seen even in the comments of his editor. That individual did not hesitate to say that he had taken measures to secure all the facts and had "learned" that "the alleged interview was prepared in this city and sent away on the steamer China." In a headline he declared that the interview "was written by members of the Thurston gang." The editor knew he was bearing false witness but that was what Humphreys paid him for and he delivered the goods. Now it appears on unimpeachable testimony that the statements attributed by the Chronicle to Judge Humphreys were written and revised by himself.

Even the Examiner interview which Judge Humphreys authorized his paper to accept as genuine was as deficient in common honesty as his denial of the Chronicle story. He accused the friends of Mr. Dole of not only lighting him but Judge Estee, trying to make it appear that he and the Federal Judge were joint victims of a jealous conspiracy. In point of fact, no light against Judge Estee has taken place, and none is likely to occur. "Kindly correct a statement," he added, "that I am on my way to Washington to defeat the disbarment motion made against me by the attorneys whom I sentenced for contempt during the trial of Walter G. Smith. I have not been invited to appear at Washington, and would have no business interfering with the Department of Justice there." Scarcely was the ink dry upon this remarkable interview when word came from Washington that Humphreys had written the Attorney General that he was coming to be heard on the Bar Association's charges. He could not even tell the truth about what had passed, let alone what he meant to do in the near future. There had been no disbarment motion made by the attorneys he had sentenced for contempt. Instead of that resolutions were passed at an open meeting of the Bar Association by a vote of thirty-seven to seven, requesting the President to remove him from the bench he had disgraced. Nor had there been a trial of Walter G. Smith. There had not even been a pleading.

Judge Humphreys ended his interview with one of the half-truths which are said to be more deceptive than lies. He declared, "I do not own a controlling interest in the stock of the Republican nor did I at any time prior to my appointment to the bench." It is technically true that he does not own such control, but absolutely true that his personal stock and the proxies he holds from his mother-in-law make a controlling interest which he uses to further his campaign against the President's Territorial appointees, against his personal and political opponents and in favor of the old Royalist party now trying to get control of home affairs for the purposes of plunder. Abram S. Humphreys has been branded at home as an unjust judge. He is now branded both at home and abroad as a liar. What the Hawaiians will brand him when they see that he was trying to get Congress to turn Hawaii over to California without consulting them remains to be seen.

NO QUORUM FOR WORK

Senate Blocks the Adjournment Plan.

With the end of the special session of the Legislature in sight, the question is will the two Houses be able to adjourn in order, or will the session simply die? Twice has the Senate been without a quorum, on Friday and again on Saturday, and it was this shortage which perhaps prevented a close of the session at the latter time.

The third reading of the Brown act to provide for the unpaid bills was the order in the House and it was without any talking that this ceremony was accomplished. There was no one who seemed anxious to make any remarks upon the subject, all that was said before having accomplished the purpose of setting forth the various objections to the items. As it was, however, there was a bare vote for passage secured after personal action upon Beckley and Paole, who do not like the passage of \$10,000 for bills which have not been put into the departments as yet. When the vote was had on the bill there was one vote shy of the number required to pass the measure. Beckley and Paole were the only objectors to the bill and one vote was needed to get it through, but both, after some talking, decided that there was no good in defeating the hopes of an early adjournment, and a result there were seventeen ayes and no negatives when the measure was passed.

Everything was in shape for the closing of the session. The copies of the bill were made and one furnished to Acting Governor Cooper, who had looked it over and made the comparisons so that there would be no delays should the Senate get action on the bill at once. But it was not to be that way. Despite the message of approval having been written and the letter of transmission with the list of amendments ready for the Senate's consideration, the inevitable delay came and the session was forced over into this week.

The House, when it passed the bill finally, took recess until the afternoon, having got down to business about 11 o'clock. The Senate was to meet at 2 o'clock and the next move in the game was to come from that end. But when the Lower House learned that there was no quorum at the bungalow an adjournment was taken until this morning.

The Senators who got together were not sufficient in number to do business, and even the wait of an hour failed to show enough in sight, though a diligent search was made for the men who were thought to be in the vicinity. The Home Rulers were most of them in evidence, and spent the hour in discussion of the various topics which an early adjournment made uppermost. It was the practically unanimous opinion that there would be no objection to meeting the House and passing the bill when it was sent over and a full Senate was there to consider it. Finally the waiting became monotonous and the Senate adjourned until this morning.

There is no reason why there should not be adjournment quickly this morning. All the plans which had been made for quitting work on Saturday will come into play this morning, and there should be not more than two hours consumed, provided there is a quorum present.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Nome is now open to navigation. Disorder and lawlessness is reported from Peking.

Edwin P. Reed, a pioneer of San Jose, is dead.

Count Tolstol is quite ill in Moscow, of gastric trouble.

General Butterfield died in New York on July 17, of paralysis.

Three men were killed by lightning at Arthur, Ill., last week.

A pleasure yacht off New Haven sank, and five were drowned.

The Trans-Mississippi Congress is now in session at Cripple Creek.

Runaways due to automobiles have been causing much trouble recently.

The Baldwin-Ziegler Arctic expedition left Tromsø, Norway, on July 17.

W. C. Pickersgill, British consul general for the Pacific States, is dead.

Andrew Carnegie's latest gift is \$75,000 for a free library, to Kansas City.

Recent rains have saved the crops of the corn belt in the southwestern States.

The Northern Pacific won two law suits over extensive Washington lands last week.

It is expected that Mrs. Botkin will be sent to Dover under the habeas corpus act.

William Richmond, a millionaire of Tombstone, Arizona, is to wed an Illinois waitress.

W. A. Clark, of Montana, is said to have invested \$7,500,000 in Russian copper mines.

Many British soldiers were killed. Olive Schreiner is not a prisoner. The Crandell fruit drier at Los Gatos, Cal., was burned last week by incendiaries, the loss being \$20,000.

The Chinese warship Chin Tai last month destroyed an entire pirate fleet south of Shanghai, off the mouth of a river.

All exports from Colombia will be taxed hereafter. The exports include bananas, coconuts, ivory, nuts and timber.

Three corpses were found in the Truckee river, in Nevada county, Cal., within three days. Mystery surrounds the matter.

The thawing of snow up Nome river has revealed the frozen body of Mike Clifford, who perished in a winter blizzard.

While riding through a mimic hades on a Coney Island scenic railway, a New Jersey man recently shot himself through the head.

The final evacuation by the foreign troops of the Chinese capital will be on August 14, the anniversary of the relief of the legation.

Robbers recently blew open a safe at Capota, Cal., at the railroad station. No money was obtained, the safe containing only nickels.

The American Federation of Labor has offered coin to the steel strikers at Pittsburgh, and serious trouble has resulted for the capitalists.

The Transcontinental Passenger Association held an important meeting at Glenwood Springs, Col., recently, railway matters being discussed.

Thousands of fish in Maiden Creek, Pa., were made drunk by distillery contents emptied during a warehouse fire on the bank of the stream.

In a military balloon accident at St. Petersburg recently, one person was killed and several injured fatally. The balloon exploded and blazed up.

The chief of police at Reading, Pa., represents the coming of the coal and iron police, and will hold it responsible for any disorder that may occur.

The 25-foot sloop yacht Great Republic, Captain Blackburn, has arrived at Lisbon, from Gloucester, Mass., after a voyage of thirty-eight days.

The library of the late Max Muller, comprising 13,000 volumes, has been purchased by Baron Iwasaki, presentation to the University of Tokyo.

The statement of the Associated Banks of New York for the week ending July 20 shows: Loans, \$56,198,500; deposits, \$12,268,900. Deposits decreased \$4,448,900.

Three daring youths, in mask, attempted to hold up the agent of a station of the Chicago elevated railway last week, but were driven off by the custodian of the cash.

President McKinley's residence at Canton, Ohio, has recently been remodelled extensively, according to suggestions made by Mrs. McKinley, who is much pleased with the result.

The directors of the Eastern Telegraph Company are formulating a scheme to enable the public, by means of a code, to cable to the far east for one penny a word from London.

General Davis commands the American troops in the island of Mindanao. As fast as the insular constabulary is organized the American troops will be centered, throughout the group, in fewer garrisons.

Siberian crops appear to be a total failure, a two months' drought having killed all cereals. There are disastrous shortages in various parts of Russia. The peasantry of the Volga provinces are practically destitute.

Andrew Carnegie has been asked to pay a debt of 11 shillings incurred by his mother fifty-three years ago in England. The debt originally amounted to \$2.75, and with interest at 5 per cent, now amounts to \$44.

Miss Helen Shafter, a Petaluma young lady, recently swam across Tomales Bay, with a strong ebb tide running. A young woman who tried to do the same thing was taken into a boat completely exhausted.

E. Johnson, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic National Committee, brands Charles A. Towne as a bolter, and says the Democratic committee can get along without such men as Towne and Webster Davis.

Dr. Leyds, the representative of the Transvaal, has been summoned in haste to The Hague, in consequence of the divulgement of the Reitz-Steyn letters, which were captured by General Broadwood at Reitz, in the Orange River colony.

Because of the Boer raid into Natal and the support given the raiders by the Republicans, the military authorities have ordered all white men, with their live stock, foodstuffs and clothing, to evacuate all farms between the Tugela and Sunday's rivers. Any white man remaining in this section of the country after July 31st, will be subject to martial law.

Elegant Passenger Coaches.

The Kahului Railroad Company received from the Coast by the Flint, two lovely passenger coaches, manufactured by the Convertible Car Company, of New York. These cars are each thirty-seven feet long, and contain ten double and ten single seats. The seats are wicker work, mounted on springs, and are reversible. The wood work of the coaches is polished oak and ash, and the interior finish is of beautiful bird's eye maple.

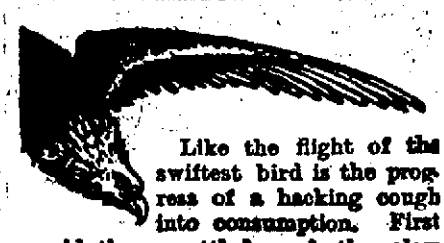
These cars are tubular in structure, and are ingeniously constructed so as to be converted in a moment from open to close cars, and vice versa, or one side can be opened and the other left closed. Even when closed, the windows are so arranged as to give an unobstructed view. The two platforms of each coach are vestibuled, making good observation cars, and the ventilation is perfect. Each coach is furnished with ice water and elegant lamps, but for obvious reasons, the stove and coal box of colder climates is omitted.

A handsomer or more comfortable coach could hardly have been devised, and the management deserves credit for their introduction on the Kahului Railroad.—Maui News.

OFFER TO REFUND THE MONEY.

Many thousands have been restored to health and happiness by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. If afflicted with any throat or lung trouble, give it a trial, for it is certain to prove beneficial. Coughs that have resisted all other treatment for years, have yielded to this remedy and perfect health been restored. Cases that seemed hopeless, that the climate of famous health resorts had failed to benefit, have been permanently cured by its use. Bear in mind that every bottle is warranted, and if it does not prove beneficial, the money will be refunded to you. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. I.

At the Jewish Chautauqua assembly Professor Marzolis of the University of California read a paper on the Book of Job, in which he translated the sentence "I know that my Redeemer liveth" into "I know that my avenger liveth."



Like the flight of the swiftest bird is the progress of a hacking cough into consumption. First a cold, then a settled cough, then slow fever, night sweats, and hemorrhages. Don't neglect your cough. Stop it at once and drive away all thought of consumption. Begin as early as possible—the sooner the better—to take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

the most effective remedy for coughs of every kind and in every stage.

One of the most annoying coughs is a throat cough, where you have that constant tickling in your throat. It comes on worse at night, keeps you awake, and makes you have that smothered feeling in the chest. It hardly seems possible what one dose of Cherry Pectoral will do for this kind of a cough, it brings such marked relief.

Put up in large and small bottles. When the cough gets down deep in the chest and the lungs are painful, put one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Flasters directly over the tender lung. It will draw out all the soreness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

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COLLEGE AND SEMINARY Courses; Music and Art; excellent advantages. A refined, Christian home for young ladies. Fall term begins August 7, 1901. For information, address MRS. C. T. MILLS, Mills College Postoffice, California.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure all kinds of Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, and all kinds of urinary troubles. Established upwards of 20 years. In boxes of 50 each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, FROSTMAN, was deliberately untrue, and he refused to say if he had been sworn to. See The Times, July 18, 1901.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN of every kind, gives a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHLERA: one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALMATIVE for Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cures all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Paralysis, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many imitations.

Be sure you get the genuine Chlorodyne, bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, and is bottled in 1901, in 50 and 100 c. c. bottles.

Sole Manufacturer, J. M. DAVENPORT, 21 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned from trespassing on the lands of the undersigned, situated in North Kona, Island of Hawaii, and more particularly the lands known as Kaunakama, Hualaia and Kamae.

J. A. MAGUIRE, Hualaia, North Kona, Hawaii, June 1, 1901. 2259, to Aug. 30.

NEW MOVE BY STATE

Prisoners Will Be Rearrested on Release.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Baffled in preventing the jail delivery by writs of habeas corpus, a new method will be tried by the authorities to check this defeating of justice.

Recognizing the authority of Judge Gear to release upon writ of habeas corpus the prisoners convicted during the "transition" period, High Sheriff Brown will re-arrest the prisoners as fast as they leave the court. In fact, a warrant was issued yesterday noon for the arrest of Goto, the Japanese murderer released by Judge Gear Wednesday. He probably will be arrested some time today.

Though not definitely arranged as to the mode of procedure, warrants will be issued this morning for the three murderers to be released by Judge Gear upon writ of habeas corpus, and they will be re-arrested immediately.

Hamilton and Ah Oi also probably will be included in this general arrest and all will be taken before the District Court for commitment in regular form.

ASKS SPECIAL SESSION OF SUPREME COURT.

In the meantime Attorney General Dole has not been idle, and yesterday afternoon he filed the following petition with the clerk of the Supreme Court:

Territory of Hawaii, Office of the Attorney General, Honolulu, H. L., July 26, 1901.

To the Honorable Justices of the Supreme Court, Territory of Hawaii.

Sirs—The following persons were convicted of infamous crimes between the 12th day of August, 1898, and the 14th day of June, 1900, and are under sentence as hereinafter stated:

(Here follows the list published yesterday.)

I think it is my plain duty to do all I lawfully can to prevent these criminals (and there are two or three cases of outrage far worse than ordinary murders in the first degree) from being turned loose on the community.

As I understand the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the questions raised and passed upon by the second judge of the First Circuit Court were not directly adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States. It seems to me that it is still an open question whether the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States were extended to these islands by the Newlands Resolution or by the Organic Act. I am not aware that any phase of this question has been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States.

If they were extended by the Newlands Resolution, these men were convicted illegally, and are liable to be prosecuted again. If no proceedings had been had. But if this is done they will, of course, plead former conviction and a discharge on habeas corpus, if they succeed in getting it; and the same question of the Constitution and flag will have to be met.

On the other hand, if the fifth and sixth amendments to the Constitution of the United States were extended to these islands by the Organic Act, and not by the Newlands Resolution, the conviction of these men was legal, and they cannot be lawfully be convicted again, and are not entitled to discharge on habeas corpus.

These questions, concerning which there is a wide and honest difference of opinion among able lawyers, cannot be avoided; and it seems to me essential for the protection of this community, and also a constitutional right which these convicted men have, that the law of the matter—as far as it is within the power of the Supreme Court of this Territory to settle, should be settled as soon as possible. Such adjudication is equally necessary whether the fifth and sixth amendments were extended by the Newlands Resolution or by the Organic Act. The Attorney General's department, if it acts on the theory that former convictions were void and arrests men discharged on habeas corpus, cannot hold them for a long and indefinite period of time.

In view of existing conditions, and of appeals from the second judge of the First Circuit Court, which have been and will be filed in these matters, I respectfully suggest the question whether there is not a public exigency, requiring a special session of the Supreme Court of this Territory at an early date.

I have the honor to be, sirs, with great respect,

E. P. DOLE,
Attorney General.

The Supreme Court has taken no action concerning this matter as yet. In regard to the application for a writ of mandamus, Chief Justice Frear informed Attorney General Dole that he was entitled to bring his appeal before the Supreme Court without the permission of Judge Gear, and the Attorney General will withdraw his application.

REARRESTING PRISONERS.

The report that Sheriff Brown intends to rearrest those released as fast as they were turned loose, gained currency about the courts yesterday afternoon, and created considerable talk. The high sheriff, it seems, had consulted an attorney as to his right to do this, and the reply was evidently favorable. For a warrant was immediately issued for the arrest of Goto, the Japanese murderer released by Judge Gear.

He said that he had been served with notices to produce three prisoners, named yesterday, in court this morning. These men, Ihara Ichigoro, Osaki Mankichi and Chida Marzoboro, undoubtedly will be released upon habeas corpus by Judge Gear.

According to an attorney who made an investigation of the matter yesterday, the proper procedure would be the arrest of the three men, as soon as they left the courthouse. This could be done upon the old charges of murder and manslaughter, and they would be taken before the District Court and committed to jail upon the presentation of sufficient evidence. The Grand Jury, which meets next month, would then consider their cases, and the authorities proceed as in an original case.

The only question that could be

raised," said this attorney, who was at one time Circuit Judge, "would be whether or not the liberty of the prisoner had already been placed in jeopardy. This, I do not think has been done; for none of these men have been legally convicted. They were not taken before a grand jury, and the whole proceeding is null and void. Consequently could not be said that their rights had been jeopardized, for at no time were they rightfully imprisoned. This is the only remedy the Attorney General has, in my opinion."

The same attorney found several decisions in the United States courts to bear out his contention, and in his mind there could be no question of the legality of this method of securing the ends of justice.

The only difficulty in the way of this proceeding will be the task of securing testimony, as the witnesses in many of the cases are scattered to the four corners of the earth. Sheriff Brown hopes, however, to secure sufficient evidence for conviction.

There is every indication that this plan will be followed in order to return to prison the desperate men who will be turned loose.

THE EX-QUEEN BRINGS SUIT.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has brought suit against Emma M. Nakulua and Moses K. Nakulua to recover the sum of \$600 for damages resulting to her for injury done by the defendants to her and alleged as follows:

That on December 14, 1887, Liliuokalani and her husband, John Owen Dominis, leased in writing to defendant all that certain piece of land called the Ahupuaa of Puelulu situated between Kalaiala and Pueluhua on the island of Molokai for a term of fifteen years from January 2, 1888. That defendant agreed under seal in said lease to pay plaintiff and her husband an annual rental of \$100 for the land from January 2, 1888. The Queen alleges that since January 2, 1888, the defendants have been and are in possession of the land under the lease. That plaintiff's husband, John Owen Dominis, died on August 27, 1891, and that all his property was devised to plaintiff by will duly probated in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit on September 30, 1891. That defendants have failed and refused to pay plaintiff the rent for said land for the years 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900, amounting to \$600, although the Queen alleges that demand has been made, which the plaintiff alleges was done in contravention of her rights under the laws.

J. O. Carter is attorney for the Queen.

Charles B. Wilson has served notice on the Ex-Queen, Liliuokalani Dominis, that July 25th he will present a motion in Circuit Court asking leave to file an amendment bill of complaint, in the case of Wilson vs. Liliuokalani. The motion is based upon the recent decision of the Supreme Court in a similar case.

The defendants have notified plaintiff that they will ask an order, based upon the same decision, and a dissolution of the injunction issued against the defendant.

REVOLVER THAT ENDED HER LIFE

With the crack of a 38-calibre Smith & Wesson revolver went out the life of 15-year-old Edie Gertrude Givens on Saturday afternoon.

The dead girl lived with her father, J. W. Givens, on Anapuna street, at Makiki. Until quite recently Mr. Givens had resided in Hilo.

The girl was alone in the house on Saturday afternoon. About 4 p. m. a friend of hers named Miss Felker, who was at the time in a cottage at the rear of the Givens' house, was startled to hear a revolver shot. Thinking that something might be wrong she went over to the house and found the deceased in one of the rooms lying on her back with a bullet hole in her right temple, apparently dead.

The police were immediately notified and in answer to a summons Dr. Burgess hastened to the scene of the tragedy. He found that life was extinct.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was quickly at the house and came to the conclusion that the fatal bullet had been sped by the girl's own hand. He then summoned a coroner's jury, which inspected the body and its surroundings.

The body was found in front of a looking-glass in the bedroom of her father. The girl's left hand was much powder burned and the supposition is that the deceased stood in front of the looking-glass, held the barrel of the revolver to her temple with her left hand and pulled the trigger with her right. The bullet entered the temple and lodged in the skull, from whence it was afterwards extracted.

The only other occupant of the house besides the girl's father is Miss Givens' stepmother.

No cause can be assigned for the rash act, but the dead girl is known to have suffered acutely of late from some head trouble.

The revolver with which the deed was committed was found by Mr. Givens at Olua on July 3d. He purchased a box of cartridges and left them in his residence at Makiki. Only the exploded shell was found in the chamber of the revolver.

An inquest will be held this afternoon. The jury consists of Thomas Krouse, A. B. Scrimgeour, E. Mossman, G. A. Bowers, George Andrews and I. Livingston.

The Bank of Maui.

The following is a list of the subscribers to the Bank of Maui to date: H. P. Baldwin, George Hons, L. M. Baldwin, W. A. McKay, W. T. Robinson, John Weddick, R. A. Wadsworth, L. Barchhausen, Goo Lip, G. G. Seong, George H. Dunn, F. Kohler, W. Henning, Arthur Waal, A. J. Rodriguez, F. J. Wheeler, Leslie Scott, H. Strenbeck, Cesar Rodriguez, William A. Sparks, T. B. Lyons, John Ferreira, A. Enos, Charles Lennox, W. J. Lowry, E. H. Bailey, C. H. Jennings, G. L. Keeney, F. E. Baldwin, W. E. Beckwith, F. G. Douce, W. O. Aiken, A. Fernandez, W. F. McConkey, F. W. Hardy, James Anderson, S. E. Kalama, T. Awana, Tam Yau Company, G. H. Wilbur, C. E. Hayner, S. Hocking, A. R. McLane, N. Black. About \$45,000 has been subscribed, leaving about \$10,000 yet to be subscribed. There is no doubt but that this will be subscribed, as there are a number of prominent men whom Mr. Lufkin has not been able to meet. All those desiring stock should at once communicate by mail with Mr. Lufkin, at the Maui Hotel, Wailuku, Maui News.

Manager and Mrs. Lowrie of Spreckelsville are to leave for Vancouver in the near future.

INDIGNANT JAPANESE

Say Okabe and His Wife Were Insulted.

(From Saturday's daily.)

As an outcome of the medical examination of the persons of Mr. and Mrs. Okabe, first-class passengers aboard the steamer America Maru, which arrived at this port on Thursday from the Orient, the Japanese Legation at Washington may be called upon to ask for an official investigation. Mr. Okabe is the new Vice Consul for Japan in the Hawaiian Islands, relieving Mr. Tanaka, who has been assigned to a similar position in New York city. The manner in which Mr. and Mrs. Okabe were subjected to an examination of their persons on account of the discovery of a suspicious case of plague aboard the America Maru has been the cause of several meetings of the influential Japanese of this city, and may lead to unpleasant results.

When the America Maru came into the harbor the yellow flag was at her masthead. Dr. Cofer, Federal quarantine officer, had discovered a Chinese on board who was a suspicious case, and the vessel was placed in quarantine pending the results of a microscopic test. While the steamship lay at anchor in the harbor the steerage passengers were examined critically and passed. The cabin passengers, among whom were a number of high-class Japanese men and women, were called to the saloon, where the names of the passengers were read aloud and checked off by the surgeons. No physical examination was made of the white passengers.

Mr. Okabe, his wife, Mr. Imai, Miss Nobichi and Mr. K. Kamahara, the latter three of whom have proceeded to the Coast on the America Maru, leaving signed statements behind, have evidence which they claim is conclusive that the surgeons discriminated against the Japanese cabin passengers because of their being Asiatics.

At a meeting of prominent Japanese held Thursday evening the following story was given by the parties named above:

Four days prior to the arrival at Honolulu of the America Maru there was a suspicious case of plague discovered amongst the steerage passengers. It was a Chinese who came aboard at Hongkong, where the majority of the cabin passengers also embarked. There was a suspicious swelling of the glands, so the ship's surgeon said. The matter was reported to the Federal quarantine officer upon arrival here. Not waiting until the surgeons found out for a fact that the man really had the plague, Dr. Cofer proceeded to examine all the passengers. He first looked after the steerage passengers and was very strict. There were several European passengers in the steerage, whom the surgeon did not examine so carefully.

Then came the turn of the cabin passengers. They were called into the saloon, where one of the ship's officers read off the names. After they were all read, Dr. Cofer called the Japanese cabin passengers to one side and began an examination of them. The men had to remove their coats while the doctors looked for swollen glands. Then came the turn of the ladies. Besides Mrs. Okabe there was Miss Imai, a society young lady, a recent graduate from school in Tokio, who is on her way to Chicago to attend a university. Miss Nobichi is en route to Monterey, where her sister resides. The evidence as given before the meeting was that there was absolutely no reason for Dr. Cofer examining the ladies. They were taken to a room and he or his representative went through the inquiry just as he had done in the steerage. He is alleged to have ordered the ladies to strip. To all of this they submitted. They first asked why he should examine them when they were cabin passengers. Dr. Cofer or his representative is said to have replied that he was very sorry to have to go to extremes just on account of one steerage passenger. They took this statement literally, thinking that all the rest of the ladies would be examined. After they were examined the ladies found that they were to be the only ones subjected to this treatment. As to the other white ladies, first-class passengers, Dr. Cofer is alleged to have passed them by.

It is on this point almost entirely that the Japanese officials here will try to make a case against the quarantine officials, and will make their report to Washington on this ground. The Japanese residents are up in arms against the one-sided treatment. They have retained counsel, and when the evidence is sifted they will decide upon what course to pursue.

Mr. Okabe is an influential Japanese at home and a prominent member of the consular corps. He has come to Hawaii not only as the Vice Consul, but also to act in a matter relating to the plantations here, and his investigations will have an important bearing upon the labor situation.

DR. COFER'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Cofer, when asked regarding the statements made by Mr. Okabe and his wife, said:

"It would seem that a mistake or a misunderstanding of some sort has occurred. If a mistake was made, and no doubt there was, it was unintentional. In examining passengers who come from the Orient, we look after the steerage passengers very closely. In order to see that nothing, such as plague, cholera or smallpox, comes into the city from that source. The steerage passengers are divided into squads or sections, and an officer is appointed to inspect each party. The cabin passengers are not subjected to the same sort of an examination, because it follows very naturally that people in their social position are not so liable to diseases of this character."

"On the morning the Maru arrived, after one of my men had finished his squad, he said to me, 'Doctor, shall I examine the first-class passengers?'"

"Yes," I said, and continued with my work, for there were over four hundred people on the America Maru, waiting to be examined, and any one who has had anything to do with such labor knows very well that four hundred people are a large number to go over, and do it quickly enough to allow mails to be distributed, freight to be unloaded and the transfer of such papers as are necessary by officers on the vessel and their agents here, all on schedule time."

"Here, I think, was one place where the error might have been made. The ship's surgeon may have understood the cabin to be steerage passengers, and informed my subordinate to that effect. Understand, I say he may have. I do not say that he did. He is a gentleman in every respect, who has been most willing and obliging, and I do not wish to be understood as going out of my way to place the blame on him in order to clear myself. My assistant may have thought the first-class passengers in the doctor's cabin to be steerage passengers, although I do not think he did. Another way to account for the matter is that Mr. Okabe and his wife disregarded the instructions given to cabin passengers to keep away from the steerage passengers, while the latter are undergoing their examination, encroached upon the deck space reserved for the latter, and as a result were treated just as the others were. There is a decided tendency on the part of first-class passengers, and Chinese and Japanese especially, to run all over the ship while the vessel is laying to, subject to the orders of the quarantine squad. They seem to think that because they have first-class tickets they are at liberty to roam at their own sweet will all over the steamer from stem to stern. The quarantine officers have no little annoyance from people of this class, more than one would imagine an intelligent Chinese or Japanese would give."

"I am rather surprised that the Japanese Consul has not called upon me for an explanation, which I would willingly make, if requested to do so. I fully appreciate the position held by Mr. Okabe, and would not treat him or his wife with disrespect, intentionally."

"I knew nothing about the matter until this evening. Mr. Okabe and his wife did not make themselves known either to me or my men. Had they made any remonstrance, the matter would have been attended to at once. You must understand that there are always some who demur on being asked to undergo an examination. We listen to their reasons, and if they are worthy of consideration they are acceded to. Had Mr. Okabe informed me who he was, or what his duties here are to be, and the class of his transportation, I am sure he would have been saved all of the unpleasant experiences which he says are his."

Steamer Line to Manila.

Probably the most important recognition Manila has received up to the present time, says the Manila Times, is the establishing of a through direct line of steamers from the west coast of the United States to Manila. The new line has been inaugurated by the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and will make regular direct trips from Seattle (Puget Sound) to Manila, via Japan, leaving out Honolulu, and in conjunction with the Northern Pacific Railway lines, will be prepared to contract for cargo from all points in the States for conveyance of goods to the Orient and Manila direct.

The new line will be of vast importance to Manila merchants, as it will expedite wonderfully the receiving of American shipments, and avoid the tedious and expensive system of transferring cargoes at Hongkong for this port, which has caused a great loss in wear and tear and loss to the Manila merchants.

At present the new line is not expected to call at Manila on return trips, the volume of exports to the western coast of the United States not being sufficient to warrant this.

It is proposed to inaugurate a semi-monthly schedule at present, and the following steamers are already announced to leave Seattle for Japan, China and Manila, on the following dates: Kintuck, July 10th; Chingwo, July 26th; Hysor, August 10th, and Kalsow, August 24th.

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NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

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For further particulars apply to
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Payable in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY JULY 30

It did not take long for the "distinguished member of the Western bar" to show his cloven foot.

They call it the larcenyature in Pennsylvania but that is mild to what the Hawaiian solons might be called.

Few agricultural blights are welcome, but that which is attacking the lantana seems to be the right disease in the right place.

A strong enforcement of the vagrant laws in every island of the group would be of material aid to the Hawaiian planters.

Geat, to a released criminal "I'm sorry; I can't give you back the years you have spent in prison."
Criminal. "Thanks! But soak me if I don't make up for lost time."

George Osborne's letters on the goose-and-golden-egg policy of some of the planters are among the important contributions to a debate which touches the most vital interests of Hawaii.

A careful reading of the Chronicle increases our belief that the impediment which the imaginative nature of George Washington suffered from in early youth was not also bestowed upon Judge Humphreys.

The mules shied at the passing electric car Sunday morning and judging from their attempts to climb a neighboring tree are arboreal in their habits. There are other trees ready for pain when he wishes to go up. The electric car has showed itself on Honolulu's streets at last and the beginning of the end of the tramway imposition is at hand.

There are a great many quack remedies proposed for the political misgovernment of these Islands and but one sure cure—an American voting franchise. Hawaii is the only integral part of the United States where the ability to read and write a foreign language is placed among the qualifications of suffrage. Cut out this alien growth and the political control of the Islands would pass into the hands of the most intelligent and reputable classes of whites and Hawaiians.

It should be explained that "The Marshall" referred to by Judge Estee in his arraignment of the conspirators in the Chinese marriage case, is not United States Marshal Ray but Deputy United States Marshal Hendry. The Chinese woman was given into the personal charge of the latter and then began the attempt to trick the court and the exclusion law which Judge Estee has so properly characterized. Marshal Ray had nothing to do with the affair from first to last.

The practical cessation of war in the Philippines will soon disperse the large fleet, at one time numbering fifty-three vessels, which the United States Government had assembled there. One of the returning ships, the Petrel, is now in this port and others, including the two flagships of the Santiago fleet, New York and Brooklyn, are to follow. Once more the Pacific squadron, now mainly composed of the Iowa, Philadelphia and some tugs and torpedo boats, will assume formidable shape. Its presence in Coast waters would naturally mean the formation of a cruising route from San Francisco to Puget Sound, thence to Honolulu and Pago Pago and back to the Coast metropolis via San Diego, thus enabling Honolulu to resume its earlier status as a place of continuous Naval rendezvous.

LABOR AND CHINESE.

The scarcity of labor all over the United States for agricultural purposes must be charged to the boom in manufactures and the high rates of wages. When young men after short apprenticeships may find themselves in position to earn from \$18 a week up they will not stay on the farm, where they receive not above \$30 a month and found. The attractions of city or town life must be taken as a factor as well and the glowing pictures of wealth from small beginnings are well calculated to inflame both the youth and the plodding parent.

The phase which makes this condition doubly interesting at this time comes in the possible effect it will have upon the vote which will be cast when the Chinese exclusion law comes before Congress at the next session. Sentiment against the Chinese is almost wholly confined to the West. The East has not met the Chinese man as a laborer. There he sees the more in creative wash-shop trade or keeps a curio store.

It is fair to presume that when the farmer who sees his grain growing over-ripe because he cannot secure help to harvest it, hears of a laborer who will give long hours and hard work to his tasks coupled with a low rate of wage than is the standard he will begin to wonder why such desirable workers are kept out of the country. East of the Rockies there is no knowledge of the undesirable features of the yellow man's residence. He is a stranger and the absence of personal contact has made the West's stories of him seem fiction. This sentiment has been gaining ground recently and it will take a hard campaign to overcome it. The California men of course will lead the fight, and they know how to make it a hard combat and will win if energy will turn the scale of battle.

THE SIMIAN LEGISLATURE.

True to its characteristic to the last, the First Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii is at the end of its sessions. For more than four months of working time its members have sat "thinking of wonderful things they would do," and accomplishing just as little as possible. Such opulence of opportunity, such poverty of performance rarely has gone hand in hand in the history of American statecraft.

Into the hands of these men was committed the launching of a new life for our Territory. But so intent has been each upon the playing to his gallery that the ways were not prepared and poor little ship, with motley crew, it was wrenched and twisted in being floated, and now rolls dismally, overloaded with appropriations and lily fitted with machinery of revenue.

Some one has said that education consists in receiving mental discipline. The education of our voters has begun certainly with a degree of discipline which should leave its impress, for the effects felt already can but spread as time passes. The man who reviews the legislative session and then can find words to express commendation or even excuse has a flexibility of conscience that may be admired though not commended.

The "people," the "common people" in the words of one of the lachrymose haole leaders of the Home Rulers, sent the majority party to the Legislature, placed such power in their hands as seldom is given to one party. What more to be expected than that the people would be the care of the majority? Square miles of atmosphere have been chewed into denunciations of "classes" against "masses," yet what of the action which followed words? Increases of salaries for the men whose high position brought them into daily contact with legislators, reductions for the workers, the men with the hoes and brooms and shovels. While the \$4,500 chief is earning his augmented salary, the \$40 workman was compelled to face a cut or a discharge. The clerk is not working for less money; in fact, several more men have been placed at desks in an already over-administered Territory, but the actively working men whose efforts are for the comfort of the people, must be reduced. The hardest part of it all to bear is that the men who are thus forced out are Hawaiians. The irony of it all is that the reductions were proposed by Home Rulers, carried by their votes, and not by those of Republicans. Consistency, my name is not Emmeluth, Ka-laoukalan, Prendergast, Beckley & Co.

There is no need to call to mind foolish and time-wasting debates upon inconsequential affairs. A jest was ever more popular than an argument; there was always time to listen to a harangue and always a ready haranguer. It is past. No more will their playful gambols entertain and their ridiculous capers disgust. Back to their mountains they will go to play amid the branches, dreaming of wonderful things they'll do at an extra session, but never mind, the story was good and the cheer better, the luau frequent and Colonel Mazuma not always unkind or hard-hearted. The value of the I. O. U. was never greater, the danger of pressure for repayment never less.

The Mountain of Aesop groaned and the people gathered to see what would be produced by the labor. The legislative mountain of Hawaii spouted and roared and the people wondered and expected great things and lo! as did the former produce the mouse so the latter has given up the monkey.

JUSTICE WILL BE DONE.

That justice will be done in the end is as certain as that the people will be right when they are free from prejudice and partisanship. No good citizen will fail to recognize the conscience of a judge, while deploring the ends to which the methods employed are leading. If the men now being turned out of prison, to which they were sent under laws which the existing authorities considered competent, were never tried legally, then never having been in jeopardy they may be placed in the dock once more. The man charged with murder must again defend his life and the man charged with burglary will have to fight for liberty.

That the High Sheriff has the law on his side in making re-arrests seems certain and the only fear of an eventual miscarriage of justice lies in the possible scattering of witnesses, whose testimony secured conviction under the previous system. It may not be argued that in a case where a nine to three verdict was obtained that a unanimous verdict is now impossible. Where a majority only was necessary, the result was obtained with comparative ease. In the event of unanimous action being needed, while often there are long waits for verdicts the result usually comes as truly as where only a majority votes on the finding.

The task then, that will be faced by the Sheriff as the prosecuting officer is the procuring of the evidence upon which conviction was first obtained, with any additional information which may have come out after the case was determined. This will take work and will add to the burden of the taxpayer, and again make the discipline of the season the more impressive. But that it will be accomplished is certain. There will be no off it misplaced there will be nothing left undone to secure the ends of justice. The law officers are active and vigilant. The island is light and it is highly improbable that here will be any escape from justice for the guilty.

There may be question of the propriety in the action of a judge who in the exercise of his functions turns out from prison a man convicted under laws which for years had been recognized and which he was then overruling the law for its operation. But all sympathy is often expressed but it remained for a Hawaiian judge to say to a man whom he was releasing on a technicality that he was sorry he could not give back the time spent in prison. Perhaps if the wheels of time could be turned back and the administration of the Territory be taken up where the Constitution became operative there would be many different results. But that a judge who may be called upon to appear as a man charged with a crime should thus open his eyes his friendship is to put it most mildly, peculiar.

HOW PLANTERS BRING RUIN TO THEIR OWN INDUSTRY.

Editor Advertiser: I thank you for publishing my letter on the labor question, and hope you will find space for a few more remarks upon the same subject. For I think you realize, as well as I do, the importance of this question. In the first place, an effort was made last year by the planters to agree to pay the Japanese a fixed rate of wages; but one or two of the planters on Oahu stood out against it, and the consequence is they have caused a great deal of the present trouble, and at the same time are no better off for laborers than the rest of the planters, while being the cause of the present high rate of wages. If it is therefore to be hoped that they will, on this occasion, see the need of falling in line with the other managers and planters, or they will bring disaster not only upon others but upon themselves as well.

For it is certain, if the old tactics of bidding one against another are resorted to, nothing but failure can be looked for. This continual raise of wages, first by one planter, then by another, is not only demoralizing the Japanese, by keeping them in an unsettled condition, running from place to place, but is the main cause of the present trouble, and it will have to be stopped before any good results can be expected.

Do not the planters know that increasing the wages of the insolent Japanese cannot increase their number, but rather has a tendency to reduce them? For, as I said before, the higher wages they get the sooner they will be gone.

But aside from this it gives the Japanese an idea that they are bosses of the situation, and in consequence they think they can get any wages they like to demand, and do as little work as they please. No, this state of things will not work, and the sooner the planters

NONE NEVER FORGIVEN.

The First Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii has passed into history, and if the reviewer of the future can see no more of good in its work than the critic of today it will not take many pages to sum up the benefits which will flow from the gathering of the lawmakers. There is only one thing which was overlooked in the arrangements of the two Houses, the taking of stenographic reports of the debates, in the vernacular, so that the translations could be made quietly, and without the necessarily rapid construction which results from a running account.

It would have been a great record had those untiring orators been allowed to speak for posterity instead of for the moment only. How much of inspiration for the younger generation there would be in a verbatim report of the grave and dignified discussion of the lady dog. Future generations of Hawaiians would have been robbed of a literature which would have been peculiarly their own, had the accounts of the stirring events of '98 as given from time to time by Emmeluth been spread upon the pages of the imperishable records of the First Legislature of the Territory.

There is coming a Hawaiian literature. There are already many notable works which are from the pens of sons of the soil, generally dealing with folk lore, the poetry and kingly history of the founders of the dynasty. But there has come no great essayist, or pamphleteer as yet. This want would have been supplied had the place been filled by those reports. What with Russell's accounts of the future which would have resulted had the dispensary bill been made law, the wit of White and the ponderous philosophy of Kanaha, the grave and reverend Senators would have lived in history and volumes of collected quotations would have lined library shelves. Kaniho on Political Economy, Mossman on Finance and Hilo on Public Morals might have proven the most attractive of latter-day reading for the young idea. But it is not to be. The gems of thought have been lost and only in the memory of those happy ones who followed the debates will live those golden utterances.

There have been scandals, which were laid away as ghosts sent back to the tombs, by the report of the Grand Jury officials who saw in a public trust a private snap, and who let nothing, from typewriters to stationery, escape; small fortunes paid out for translations and printing, benefits which will never be forgot, for the substance remains in houses and furniture. Men there are who will think of what they missed in that it was not for them to know Colonel Mazuma intimately. Others will try through the years to forget him. The bar will receive those additions for whose admission the hall will be paid and the marts of trade will have new figures principally in the shape of beer and light wine-sellers. An era of prosperity will settle over many a household where plain living had been the rule but where nevertheless will it take the place of the fare from Nolte's lunch-room.

However it is not all of criticism that must be dealt out to the men who have occupied the public eye for the past five months. Despite the fact that his arbitrary rulings won for him the title of "the Little Czar," the Speaker of the House J. A. Akina has displayed strength and fairness in most of the trying crises under which he has labored. He has shown a capacity to declare the House adjourned and a sharpness in ruling the edge being taken off by his wit which is remarkable. In all of these qualities he follows ruler Senator Kalua has been lacking but nevertheless he has been painstaking and careful in his display of power and has used his place with discretion, though always the partisan. In the ranks of the members of both Houses there are men whose individual strength of character is recognized. It is only as members of that body which spent time in giving a demonstration of how not to rule a Territory that they are truly impossible.

The third volume of Marlow's history, just out, has raised a storm of indignation because of its criticism of those whom it charges with cowardice. It may lay waste to the

make a stand the better, for it is certain if it is not done these fellows will never rest until they get \$40 per month, nor will they then.

Now that the grinding season is about over it is a good time to put these Japs where they rightfully belong, or next season will see them demanding the earth.

We hear of another thing which is having a bad effect on the labor market. It is said some of the planters refuse to subscribe to the fund to aid in bringing laborers to the country and are in the habit of taking the men from other planters who do, by offering them higher wages. We don't know if such is the case or not, but if so highway robbery would be a gentlemanly occupation in comparison.

We also hear that there is talk of starting a number of other plantations, which under the circumstances, when there are not half enough men for the present number, seems to us to be little short of madness. Again, all the new industries and enterprises drain men from the plantations.

The growth of Honolulu and Hilo is also a menace, as they are constantly drawing men from the fields and mill.

All these and many other ways are affecting the labor market and making labor scarce. We also think something should be done to make Uncle Sam realize that tropical climates must have different laws to those in temperate climates. And he should also be made to see that while the exclusion of Chinese may benefit California, it means ruin for Hawaii. And he will probably soon see from the disgraceful proceedings of the present Legislature that some changes will be needed in that direction if he does not wish to see his new possession brought into contempt and become the laughing stock of the world.

I remain, yours truly,
GEO. OSBORNE.

THE HAWAIIAN MAID SERVANT.

The Independent admits that Hawaiian young women are not fitted for household servants and, as might have been expected, lays the blame on the "missionaries." Those unpleasant people, it seems, took the children of the poor Hawaiians, and over-educated them—"made them, through their seminaries, prefer the piano to the wash-tub and the kitchen." Upon a waiting throng of girls, eager for the cookstove and aching with desire to wield the broom, the missionaries descended like wolves on the sheepfold, placing them before the piano and forcing them, as the Independent says, "to 'shriek out hymns and ragtimes or say amo, amas, amai!'" One of the saddest sights of the earlier Hawaiian day was a sweet young girl, held at the piano by the point of a tuning fork and compelled to say amo, amas and amai while her soul was anguishing for a chance to clean the pantry.

However, as a version of the detested missionary song goes
While the lamp holds out to burn
The wisest singer may return.

Hawaiian girls, so the Independent says, are feeling the pinch of hard times and would take jobs in haole households. So for that matter would their sisters, their cousins and their aunts. One of the strong pleas for the employment of Hawaiian girls is the amount of society they would bring into an otherwise unfrequented household. The parents would stick by the girl as long as there was anything left in the employer's pantry and the sisters and cousins and aunts would camp on the back porch or under the trees in the yard. Life would be one endless luau on "amai." It might be hard to wake the girl in the morning to build the kitchen fire; and at times that dire propensity for music which the missionaries cultivated might break out to the exclusion of a native eagerness to reach the wash-tub, but on the whole the Hawaiian maid would be a thing of joy. Let her come and bring her guitar, for in her presence, with native music floating out of the shady place behind the kitchen and the old folks having a good time and the other relatives occasionally taking up a refrain between mouthfuls of poi, who but a pinched and aroid soul would care whether the hall had been swept or the potatoes peeled or the anaemic milk put next to the strengthening butter in the icebox?

OPENING OF THIBET.

The opening of Thibet will be a most auspicious event with which to begin the century. Alone of the countries of the known world, the Land of the Lama has been a terra incognita. For every one man who came out as did Lander, a dozen have perished in their attempt to wrest the secret of that hermit people from the walled cities, guarded with fanatical zeal.

The country in itself is rich in mineral wealth, the gold and silver of the Himalayas being as plentiful to the north as on the southern slopes. The people are primitive but once their country opens its doors they will become consumers as well as exporters. There are fertile valleys which, under modern machinery, will add to the store of food supplies, and will make a branch of the Russian trans-continental line a paying investment.

Politically the placing of the Russian frontier so much closer to India must have a far-reaching effect. It is not too much to say that any treaty with Russia will mean eventual occupation by the troops of the Czar. Where the Cossack goes he gives practical demonstration of the disposition of his master to reach out for everything in sight and it cannot be supposed that an opportunity to get closer to India will be overlooked for an instant. England will demand a share of the country's trade. Russia is not committed to any open-door policy either in Europe or Asia and though England insist, she will be impotent to enforce a demand. Afghanistan in a decade will be alone if the Amerer can hold out so long among the buffer states. In entering the vast country between Siberia and the mountains of snow with the lines of rail, Russia makes commercial and military advancement go

Difficult Digestion BY AUTHORITY.

That is dyspepsia.

It makes life miserable.

Its sufferers eat not because they WANT to—but simply because they MUST.

They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, a feeling of puffy fullness, headache, heartburn and what not.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured Joseph F. Laine, Glasgow, Ky., who writes: "I was troubled with dyspepsia for a number of years and took medicine that did me no good. I was advised by friends to try Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and it put my bowels in perfect condition, gave me strength and energy and made me feel like a new person."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Beware of substitutes. Buy Hood's and only Hood's.

hand in hand. The strides being made in the Far East can have no more fitting culmination than the giving to the world of the last of the closed kingdoms, and coming as it does a half-century after Perry's breaking down of the barriers in Japan, will put a new mark on the achievements of those fifty years.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Bishop Willis and wife are in Kona. Good rainfalls are reported from Kaula.

The Grand Jury has been called to meet next week.

E. H. Bell, of Kekala, Kaula, is in Honolulu on business.

The new buildings for the Agricultural Experiment Station are to be completed by August 1.

Professor Koebel leaves for Kaula today in the interests of the Planters' Association, to study the cane conditions there. He will be accompanied by W. H. Ashmead, a naturalist, from Washington, D. C., who will collect insects and bugs on the Garden Isle.

A Japanese is attracting attention and arousing curiosity on one of the morning trains. For four or five days past he leaves Honolulu, goes to Kahoala and returns. The man sits in the car, scarcely moving, and gazing intently at the passing landscape. It is thought he is mentally unbalanced.

The Pacific Mail steamship Cofu, upon arrival at San Francisco from this port, was to take the City of Paris's place on the Panama route, the Para going on the new run to Manila. One of the Mail company's boats now tied up at Martinez, will take the Colon's run to Honolulu with Porto Rican laborers for the plantations.

About a dozen of the old men of the excavating department, who went on a strike Thursday, applied to Captain Johnson for their old positions yesterday, but were refused. He may take on some of them the first of the month, when the force will be reorganized, but for the present he will get on with the reduced force, and the few extra men already hired.

The steamer Helene arrived yesterday morning from Hawaii with a large cargo of sugar, which she discharged yesterday on the Oceanic dock. She brought one of the largest single consignments of sugar, amounting to 15,230 bags. The purser reports that the weather was fine on the Kau side of the Big Island, and also that the haze around the summit of the volcano still

The returns for the income tax must all be in by Wednesday, July 31. Inquiry at the tax office yesterday developed the fact that returns had been made by even five hundred persons and corporations, nearly every blank being accompanied by a formal protest. Thursday and Friday the office men predict an overwhelming rush to comply with the law, the first two days of next week. On the first of August the, big penalty clause will apply.

The stone work on the Young building is being delayed by the non-arrival of a number of intermediate stones from the Coast. A large number of pieces came on the Rosemont, but as usual in the shipment of building materials here, many of the stones forming the lower portion of a column were omitted, while the upper ones were sent down first. Unless the necessary sections are received at an early date the raising of the steel frame will also be delayed.

Secretary Charlock, of the Board of Health, received a letter yesterday from J. L. Hartman, asking for an affidavit to prove that he had been afflicted with plague in Honolulu a year ago. Hartman is now in Manitoba, and writes that he has had several opportunities to make a stake if he had been able to prove that he was a plague victim. He doesn't state whether his future lay in being a nurse, or in exhibiting in a museum as a freak.

Commissioner Boyd and Marston Campbell visited the Fall yesterday and examined the roadway. They have decided upon plans for the protection of those who are forced to travel over the Fall on windy days. A low stone wall will be erected makai of the opening and upon this, a strong fence will be built and sufficiently braced to withstand the strains to which it will be subjected, and high enough to keep horses and buggies, as well as the occupants of the same, from being precipitated over the cliff.

Kansas farmers who have had to take men off trains to help save their crops will not put up a very strong fight through their representatives in Congress to save the Chinese exclusion law.

After the world-touring party of Democrats has been in the Philippines and has looked over Guam, the civilization and advancement of Hawaii will be welcome. There will be friends to make and once made they will be held in mind.

The story that the United States Attorney General is waiting to consult a man who is under serious charges about the appointment of a third judge in the First Circuit of Hawaii, ought to be handkerchief engrossed on calfskin.

Three murderers were hanged at the same time on the same gallows at Nashville, Tenn., recently.

COMMISSION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On and after August 15th, 1901, at the office of J. Kaalemakule, Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii, may be applied for under conditions of the Land Act of 1896, as continued in force by "An Act to provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii" for right of purchase of lands and more particularly set forth under Part VII of said Land Act.

The following lots situate in the Districts of North and South Kona, Island of Hawaii:

No. of Lot.	No. of Map.	Location of Land.	Area.	Value.
16	11	Kealahou, N. Kona	13.10	\$ 39.30
7	25	Kalama, S. Kona	32.30	333.00
1	26	Olelomoana and Ophihail, S. Kona	70.20	210.60
2	26	Olelomoana and Ophihail, S. Kona	37.30	389.20
3	26	Olelomoana and Ophihail, S. Kona	35.30	215.40
5	26	Olelomoana and Ophihail, S. Kona	12.20	115.20
6	26	Olelomoana and Ophihail, S. Kona	20.50	102.50
7	26	Olelomoana and Ophihail, S. Kona	46.00	116.00
8	26	Olelomoana and Ophihail, S. Kona	50.00	125.00
9	26	Olelomoana and Ophihail, S. Kona	51.50	128.75
10	26	Olelomoana and Ophihail, S. Kona	43.50	108.75
11	26	Olelomoana and Ophihail, S. Kona	25.50	51.90
12	26	Olelomoana and Ophihail, S. Kona	24.30	36.45
3	27	Kukuipoae, S. Kona	11.08	35.40
4	27	Kukuipoae, S. Kona	18.03	54.09
6	27	Kukuipoae, S. Kona	16.20	48.60
7	27	Kukuipoae, S. Kona	17.00	42.50

Each applicant may not acquire more than one lot.

QUALIFICATION OF APPLICANTS.

Must be 18 years of age, a citizen of or have taken out certificate of declaration of becoming a citizen of the United States of America.

CONDITIONS OF RIGHT OF PURCHASE LEASE.

Term: Twenty-one years.
Rental: Eight per cent on the appraised value given in lease, payable semi-annually.

The lessee must from the end of the first to the end of the fifth year continuously maintain his home on the leased premises.

The lessee must have in cultivation at the end of three years five per cent and at the end of five years ten per cent of his holding, and maintain on agricultural land an average of ten trees to the acre.

Pastoral land must be fenced.
Interest in right of purchase lease is not assignable without written consent of the Commissioner of Public Lands, but the lease may be surrendered to the Government.

In case of forfeiture or surrender of right of purchase lease, re-appraisal is made of the land and of permanent improvements thereon, and if the land is again disposed of, the incoming tenant shall pay for such permanent improvements and the amount when so received by the Government shall be paid to the surrendering lessee.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH PURCHASE MAY BE MADE.

At any time after third year of leasehold term, the lessee is entitled to a Land Patent giving fee simple title, upon his payment of the appraised value set forth in lease, if he has reduced to cultivation twenty-five per cent of his leased premises, and has substantially performed all other conditions of his lease.

For plan and further particulars apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or at the office of J. Kaalemakule, Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii.

EDWARD S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
July 16th, 1901.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On and after this date no application will be received from any employee of this Commission, appointive or otherwise, for the purchase, lease or other disposition of the Public Lands, nor will any person who may be acting for this Commission in the disposition of Public Lands under any system recognized by the Laws of Hawaii be allowed to bid or become the purchaser of the same.

Honolulu, T. H., July 15th, 1901.
(Signed) EDWARD S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.

Approved: HENRY E. COOPER,
(Signed) Acting Governor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed executor of the estate of Robert McKibbin, late of Makawao Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of the said Robert McKibbin, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned at his office on Merchant street, in said Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

J. M. DOWSETT,
Executor of the Estate of Robert McKibbin, Deceased.
Dated Honolulu, June 24, 1901.
1901-June 25; July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Aug. 6.

2 SPECIALS

FOR
ONE WEEK ONLY
Ending August 3d.

IN THE CROCKERY AND
GLASSWARE DEPARTMENT

Tin-covered Jelly Glasses, at

30c. Per Dozen.

IN THE HOUSEFURNISHING
DEPARTMENT.

Best quality of floor mops
with handles complete, at

25 Cents Each.

See the display of both articles
in our front windows.

W.W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED.

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CROCKERY, GLASS, AND
HOUSEFURNISHING
UTENSILS.

Sole Agents for the
CELEBRATED JEWEL
STOVES and
REFRIGERATORS.
GURNEY

I Will Keep

Your Premises,
Stables and
Outhouses

I SCLEAN

And
PURE

And in
Good Condition.

I F

One Pint will make a
Bucket of the best disinfecting

I E C Medium

Price 25c per Pint.

I T

Put up in gallon, 5
gallon and barrel con-
tainers.

I N E

Holister Drug Co
Fort Street.

LAST DAY
OF SOLONS

Legislature is In
Final Stage of
Labors.

(From Saturday's daily)

The First Legislature of Hawaii will pass today unless by some incomprehensible turn the unpaid bills act is sidetracked. The measure is in shape and will be out of the way before noon, according to the outlook, and soon thereafter adjournment sine die will be taken.

There were so many changes in the Brown bill, which provides for the payment of unpaid claims in the various departments, when the House committee had finished its work upon the measure yesterday that it was necessary to draw a new bill, practically. Changes there were which may bring the two Houses into conflict and delay adjournment and there were differences which do no more than make for the gale of the House rather than for sober thought, as becomes the consideration of the spending of the public's money.

The principal point in the report of the committee lies in its knocking out of the item introduced into the bill by Senator Carter, to provide for the refunding of the license collected from the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company, in amount \$1,928.38. This item was put in to the bill without objection in the Senate after a statement of the meaning and cause. The House recommends that the item be knocked out, as during the regular session there was a consistent refusal to consider claims of this character. To pay all such it has been estimated that \$100,000 would be required.

The expense bill was increased by \$556. This was done on the discovery that the House needed \$166 more and the officers of the Senate had decided that they should have \$500 to meet bills to be incurred after the session's close. The only new items were those which appropriate \$31.07 to pay for pol which was raised on Molokai for the Leper Settlement. A perusal of the report will show the changes are very small, sometimes only two cents but the careful members of the House committee would not let a guilty penny escape. They hunted up every bill and accompanying voucher and fixed the figures where they belonged. But they were impartial and the result of their labor was not to materially decrease the amount of the appropriation.

It was sheer ennui which produced such a harmonious ending of the controversy over the bill. When the report had been read, with its twenty-five paragraphs, Beckley wanted it considered for the ominous paragraph of \$10,000 for bills not yet in the hands of the department heads. When his motion went through there was a squabble but the bill had to be so considered. The droning of the clerk, the call for show of hands joined with the heat and closeness of the chamber combined to make the lawmakers weary of their bargain. There was a pause after twenty-two items had been considered and then Representative Gilfillan moved the report be accepted as a whole and the bill passed second reading. The call from the third house was too strong to be resisted and all disagreements were forgotten and the bill rushed along.

The report could not well be written without a fling at some official, but in this case it took what was meant to be a humorous turn. The committee relaxed after its hard work in looking for two and three-cent changes, not having any confidence perhaps in the strict scrutiny of such bills by the Auditor's Department and dictated to its clerk a few sentences in which changes are rung upon the items of the bills for incidents from the police end.

The opening of the session was delayed as the clerk did not have the report in shape until 2.30 o'clock. As soon as the opening preliminaries were over the report was called for and read as follows:

Honorable J. A. King, Speaker House of Representatives, Legislature Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: Your Special Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the Unpaid Bills Appropriation respectfully submits the following as their report. For convenience your Committee has numbered the items as in the appropriations and will refer to them numerically, as follows:

Item No. 1, 1897 R. Ryeroff \$3000.
The Committee finds that the amount stated is intended as a consideration for a road about 3 miles in length, with a width of 50 feet passing through the lands of Mr. Ryeroff and which said road was originally built by him at much larger cost than the amount asked for.

It was found that in the year 1896 the then Minister of the Interior, Capt. J. A. King and Mr. Cooper, together with the then Superintendent of Public Works, Mr. Powell, viewed and accepted this road on behalf of the Government. For some cause the Minister of the Interior failed to make requisition for the amount in the appropriations for 1898.

Your Committee recommends the payment of the amount of \$3,000 upon Mr. Ryeroff's claim, as above stated.

Dec. 20, 1898, Hawaiian

Committee recommends that item be paid of \$3.50.

July 21, 1899, Volcano Transportation Company.

Your Committee recommends that the item be inserted as of \$7.75.

January 21, 1901, Walter

Committee recommends that the item be paid of \$24.00.

Feb. 28, 1901, Walter N.

Your Committee finds that the total should be \$106.

April 30, 1901, Hakala

Plantation Company.

Your Committee finds that the item should read \$2.35 instead of \$2.35. Insert Item No. 45, May 21, 1901, Hakala Plantation Company \$2.35 and Item No. 46, May 21, 1901, Walter Nicolls \$272.65.

Your Committee finds that the above items appear in the summary but were not placed in the Appropriation Bill, they recommend that they be now inserted.

Item No. 50, December 21, 1900, A. J. Williamson \$72.00.

Your Committee finds that this amount has been lately paid by the Hamakua Road Board, Hawaii, and they recommend that the said amount be stricken out.

Item No. 55, June 12, 1900, Michigan Pipe Works Company.

Your Committee finds that the total should read \$495.55 instead of \$483.09.

Item 51, September 30, 1900, Honolulu Iron Works.

Your Committee finds that the item should read \$3,293.85 instead of \$3,255.95.

Item No. 64, September 22, 1900, Honolulu Iron Works, \$3,151.03.

Your Committee recommends that this item be stricken out on account of it being included in the sum of preceding items.

Item No. 77, October 13, 1900, Christian Froelich.

Your Committee recommends that the item be made to read \$273.55 instead of \$274.24.

Item No. 82, November 30, 1900, Pacific Mill Company. This item should read "Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd."

Item No. 82, November 30, 1900, Hustace & Company.

Your Committee recommends that the figures be placed at \$38.50 instead of \$38.00.

Item 85, January 31, 1901, Honolulu Iron Works.

Your Committee finds that the item should read \$520.03 instead of \$520.00.

Item No. 96, October 13, 1900, Christian Froelich.

Your Committee finds that the item should read \$4,153.83 instead of \$4,154.18.

Item No. 97, March 31, 1900, Oahu Railway & Land Co.

Your Committee finds that the item should read \$60.73 instead of \$60.75.

Item No. 102, April 30, 1900, Christian Froelich.

Your Committee finds that the item should read \$2,802.55 instead of \$2,803.55.

Item No. 117, October 10, 1900, Christian Froelich.

Your Committee finds should read \$52.85 instead of \$54.22.

Item No. 127 (inserted by Senate). This item relates to the refunding to the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company, Ltd., the sum of \$1,890.38 for a merchandise license and \$8. for stamps, a total of \$1,898.38.

Your Committee recommends that this item be struck out as this House has previously refused to consider claims of this character, during the progress of the regular session.

Your Committee begs leave to state that they have had submitted to them direct for consideration, two bills approved and presented by the Board of Health. The bills are annexed hereto and are for purchase from cultivators of taro in Waikolu Valley, Molokai, viz C Kopena \$74.17 and R. Holt \$59.30. Your Committee recommends the insertion of the amounts in the Bill.

Item Unpaid Bills incurred on or before June 30th, 1901, all Departments \$30,000.

This item was inserted by the Senate and your Committee on investigation and inquiry, finds this amount will be fully needed to meet unpaid bills of the various Departments and which have not otherwise been provided for. Your Committee recommends that the item be retained in the bill.

Your Committee respectfully reports that they have been informed that the sum required to meet the expenses of the House will exceed the amount submitted by Representative Kekaula by \$198.00. Information had also been supplied by the Clerk of the Senate that the sum of \$500 additional will be required to meet the obligations of that body. Your Committee therefore respectfully recommends that the sum of \$2,666. be inserted under the Treasury Department and as Expenses of Legislature Session 1901.

Your Committee has also had under consideration and carefully examined the vouchers signed by the High Sheriff and approved by the Attorney General and relating to expenditures made and incurred by the Civil and Criminal Expenses. These bills totalize \$13.25. From a perusal of the items making up this amount your Committee is led to believe that the Attorney General's Department is at present well trusted but it jars the anatomy of your Committee to note the amount of "Condition powders" and oil required to keep the Department running smooth. Your Committee considering that it is well to look for peace at any price recommends the amount of the above items be inserted in the Bill yours respectfully,

JOHN EMMELUTH,
A. F. GILFILLAN,
WILLIAM MOSSMAN JR.,
J. K. KEKAULA,
JOHN K. FRENDEGAIST

Two motions followed in rapid succession, Beckley wanting the report to be received and considered with the bill and Kanibo desiring the report accepted. Beckley wanted to know why there were no details or any vouchers in connection with the appropriation of \$10,000 and asking an explanation. Emmeluth said that the Superintendent of Public Works would not approve any bills that were not correct. He favored the continuance of the committee to draw a bill in accordance with the recommendations of the report.

There was a close vote 5 to 7, in favor of receiving and considering the report with the bill, but the committee-men did not vote as a rule so the Speaker made mention of this fact which drew from Prendergast the explanation that he knew the bills were correct and thought they should be paid at once. But he did not want to force the House to accept his own report. The Beckley motion thus prevailed. The bill was taken up and considered in fragments for ten minutes then as a whole put through second reading and the House adjourned to this morning at 3 o'clock when the bill will be passed finally.

The Senate failed to get a quorum at the hour set for its meeting 2 p.m. or within an hour thereafter. The House Rule members were there, so after their wait they adjourned until this morning.

The bill will be passed and sent to the Governor at once as the Senate will vote to concur in the House amendments so that adjournment will be today probably by noon.

Cuts and bruises are healed by Chamberlain's Pain Balm in about one-third the time any other treatment would require because of its antiseptic qualities which cause the parts to heal without maturation. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., general Agents, H. I.

COMMERCIAL
NEWS

THE last two or three steamers arriving from San Francisco have brought letters of sugar agents and brokers here inquiring into the condition of various sugar estates, on behalf of investors there who are keeping a close watch on the local stock situation. This information desired by them included inquiries about the crops that are expected to be harvested this season, prospect of dividends, and in every case a request was made for a true report of the labor situation. The answers that have gone back in reply are conservative and in every case, as far as it is known, a truthful report of the situation is given. An advertiser representative was shown a sample of these letters yesterday, and the San Francisco investor was informed that the plantation in which he had considerable money invested expected to yield a full crop this year, or that the crop would come up to the manager's estimate. The dry weather that has prevailed in some localities has had no effect on this year's crop except to ripen it. The harm, if any has been done, would be to next year's crop. This letter also gave a resume of the labor situation and summed it up by saying that in some localities the plantations were short of laborers; in other localities there was labor to be had but at higher prices than obtained two years ago, and a few favored estates had an abundance of laborers at reasonable wages.

The Porto Ricans that have already arrived are distributed throughout the Islands on various plantations and in most instances are doing good work. The immigration of Porto Ricans has stopped for the summer but will be resumed again this fall, as there are several thousand more to come here. A small number of free Japanese laborers arrived on the America Maru from Japan, and more are to come on every passenger steamer in the next two or three months. The labor situation in the Islands is slowly solving itself by the means adopted by the Planters' Association.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT.

The amount of business done on the Stock Exchange this week was insignificant. There have been many sellers but few buyers. Several hundred shares of Ewa stock were transferred at 25 1-2, closing yesterday at 25. Oahu Sugar sold at 132 1-2; Waiakua closed with sales at 84. The stock is weak at this figure. There was very little dealing in Oohala, the closing quotation 13 1-2 bid, 14 asked. Hawaiian Sugar is 29 bid; Honoumuli was offered at 150, a drop of 15 points over last week. A bid for Honokaa dropped to 18 in sympathy with the San Francisco stock market. Hawaiian Agricultural was offered at 275; Hailu 225 and Wailuku 370, asked 377 1-2. Pepeekeo offered at 175. Pioneer 101 asked, Pala 275 asked; there were bids of 140 for Waimanalo.

Among the assessables McBryde weakened to sales at 8; paid up shares sold at 10 1-2. Kihel sold at 10 1-2; Oahu assessable offered at 3, with 39 paid in. The closing quotation on paid up was 13 1-2 bid, 14 asked. The mercantile, bank and miscellaneous stocks remained practically the same as last week. There were a few bond sales, the only advance being in Oahu Railway, which were 105 bid.

LABOR DIFFICULTIES NEARING AN END.

That the troubles over the shortage of labor seem to be nearing an end appears from the conversation of every man in the street. There will be more difficulties surely, but the feeling is decidedly better all along the line and this will have its effect upon the market when the period of enforced realization is passed. This must be soon, and then the market will feel the influence of the great belief in the value of the securities and place them where they should be. In the meantime there is nothing doing on the Exchange which would form a basis for an estimate of the meaning of the low prices which still rule. Inasmuch as the view of the brokers to McBryde was not followed by any upward movement in that stock there is no contention on the part of the greatest boomers that the market lacks knowledge of conditions. There is simply a sitting down to wait on the part of most of the brokers, their faith is fixed and they are taking the best time they may out of the transition period.

LATEST SUGAR NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO July 18.—Wholesale and retail dealers in sugar are wondering whether the recent sensational drop of half a cent a pound is to be followed by another tumble. Most of the dealers think sugar will go still lower, and are buying, as one jobber expressed it, "from hand to mouth." Others, apparently equally well informed, do not believe the price will go lower, and think that the sugar trust, which made the cut, is satisfied with the trouble it will create among the beet sugar refiners.

The agitation in the sugar market is confined to this Coast. The price of sugar east of Utah, the boundary of the respective territories of the Havemeyer and Spreckels interests, has not changed, except for a little drop of 10 points made by Arbuckle. Nor is the price likely to drop in the East on account of the reduction on this Coast. The reason for this was expressed yesterday by a prominent dealer in this fashion:

"The total production of sugar in this country this year will be about 2,200,000 tons. Of this amount about 250,000 tons is produced on this Coast. Of this Coast production about 100,000 tons will be beet sugar, according to the best information we have. Now the Spreckels, or trust interests have 30,000 tons of this beet sugar crop. The total output of beet sugar refineries outside of the trust is therefore not over 70,000 tons. Bearing in mind the enormous consumption of sugar in the country at large what figure does the anti-trust production cut? None at all."

Suppose we grant that the object in making the cut is to discourage the competitive beet sugar refineries and cause them to quit business. It cannot be done unless the Havemeyer interests controlling the United States east of Utah, makes a corresponding cut for the reason that the beet sugar men would simply go outside of the Coast States and find a market. Now it is absurd to say that the sugar trust will cut the product half a cent or more to squeeze out a bagatelle of 70,000 tons. It would be like a whale fighting a minnow.

"Another thing. The beet sugar men have the best of this fight, even though the combined sugar trust should make a reduction. Beet sugar can be refined and sold for 3 1-4 cents with a profit. The price of raw cane sugar is not less than 4 cents and this price cannot be reduced by the trust, as it is fixed in the world's open market. The cost of refining cane sugar is three-eighths of a cent, so that the refiners cannot sell sugar for less than 4 3-8 cents a pound without losing money. Even if they sell sugar at cost, therefore, they cannot beat the beet sugar refiners."

The refiners then know this as well as we do. Then the question naturally arises why is the cut made at all? The answer to this, I believe, is that those controlling the sugar situation on this Coast are simply determined not to permit their competitors to make too much money. To prevent them they are willing to lose some money themselves.

It is thought by some jobbers that one object of the cut was to head off the importations of China sugar. But I don't think so for this reason: Chinese sugar has been imported here for

years. Some years ago the Spreckels interests cut the price of sugar to a figure that made China importations unprofitable. They stopped, of course. All that the Spreckels interests could do was to divert the Chinese sugar from the time being to other markets than this Coast. As soon as their prices went up, Chinese sugar was imported again. The Chinese refineries are owned by English and Scotch capital, and send here only a fraction of their output. If the trust should cut sugar still lower, importations from China might stop for the time being, though I don't think they would stop without a pretty radical cut. Chinese sugar is now sold for twenty cents a hundred less than trust sugar. The price quoted by the Western Sugar Refinery is \$5.25, and the importers from China sell at \$5.05. They have met the cut and gone it one better. It remains to be seen how much more the English-owned refineries in China will stand before they divert this sugar to other and better markets. They can get down to business if they want to, and make a hot fight. But what is the use when they can sell for a higher figure in Australia or elsewhere?

"To sum the whole situation up, I believe this cut is the work of the sugar magnates of this Coast, and its purpose is simply to pinch the beet sugar men, at the same time with the realization that they cannot be driven out of business. They will go ahead and work up all the beet sugar that come along, and they will sell the sugar, too. In the meantime, the public is benefiting by the fight, so let the war go on."

THE DROP IN SUGAR.

A drop of half a cent in the price of sugar at the opening of the fruit canning season was a surprise to the community. There would have been much less wonder at the news of a rise. The price of sugar west of the eastern line of Utah is set by the Western Sugar Refinery. East of that point the American Sugar Refining Company is charged with that duty. The eastern branch of the trust has more or less trouble at times. Competition pops up, if encouraged by high prices, and the traffic can bear less than it will endure out here. We have been accustomed, therefore, to pay from half a cent to a cent a pound more for our sugar than the Eastern subjects of the same trust. So the drop of half a cent just after the canners had stocked up came like a clap of thunder from a clear sky.

There is some competition in beet sugar, but the relations of the independent to the trust have been understood to be cordial. There is, however, a large beet-sugar crop in sight. It is generally believed that the beet-sugar prospect is the main factor in causing the reduction. If the Coast refineries handle the regular amount of cane sugar—and they presumably have their usual stocks of raw under contract—the output, added to the beet-sugar product, will evidently be more than the ordinary consumption of the western empire of the sugar trust. But it must be consumed here or there will be war. If our surplus sugar crosses the dead line it will find trouble waiting for it. It is quite possible that the western end of the trust is held responsible that all sugar-makers in its ballistics shall stay on the reservation. That would be quite reasonable, at any rate. If this be true, or if there is an equivalent arrangement, a Coast outlet must be found for all Coast sugar. Obviously there is to increase sales to reduce prices. There is no other known reason sufficient to account for the drop, and yet we know that the price would not have been reduced had it not been supposed unavoidable.—Chronicle.

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How to Save Fuel

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GEORGE OSBORNE,
Kakaia, Hawaii, Agent for the
Hawaiian Islands.

FITCH IS HARD HIT

His Crooked Tactics Severely Scored.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Tom Fitch got a scorching rebuke from Federal Judge Estee yesterday morning for his questionable tactics in accomplishing the marriage of Kam You, the Chinese girl who was at the time in the keeping of the court. When the attorney attempted to justify his action by the plea that it was in the interest of public morality, the court took occasion to condemn him even more severely than in his written opinion. It was, in fact, a rebuke that will, if anything can, put a stop to the irregular practices of an attorney who is known in every legal center along the Coast as being addicted to just such tricky practices.

"I would rather pay a fine of \$500 for contempt than to receive such censure," Mr. Fitch told the court, and the few witnesses to the proceedings felt that they would have been willing to give up a much larger amount than to get the lashing that was administered to the mortified counsel for Kam You.

Deputy Marshal Hendry also came in for some stinging side-swipes.

Incidentally in connection with his rebuke of Mr. Fitch, Judge Estee ordered the deportation of the Chinese girl in question, holding that the marriage ceremony had not been completed before her arrival at Honolulu, even according to the claim of the defense. The girl created a scene when the marshal sought to take her into custody and made such violent resistance that she had to be carried out by force.

THE DECISION OF JUDGE ESTEE.

The girl was brought into court at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and without any preliminary proceeding Judge Estee read his written opinion as follows:

"This is a proceeding for the deportation of one Kam You, a Chinese woman arrested by E. R. Hendry, a deputy United States marshal for the District of Hawaii, for being a Chinese laborer and now within the limits of the United States and of the District of Hawaii, without the certificate of residence required by the Act of Congress of May 6, 1892, and the Act of November 3, 1893, amendatory thereof, and the Act of Congress approved April 30, 1900, providing a government for the Territory of Hawaii.

"The defendant sets up as a defense to the deportation proceedings, a right to remain in the Territory upon a claim that she is a citizen of the United States, having been born on the Island of Oahu, in the year 1883, of parents then residing in Hawaii; that she left Hawaii and went to China with her mother in 1895, leaving her father here working on a sugar plantation, where he now is. And second, she claims that she was married in China in the month of April, 1900, according to Chinese custom, to Yong Hang, the said Yong Hang being at the time of said marriage, and for nine years prior thereto, and ever since a contractor, merchant and manager residing in Hawaii; that one year after said marriage said Kam You came to Honolulu to join her husband, arriving here on the steamer Doric in June, 1901.

"The matter was heard by the court. The claim of the defendant in this case is two-fold. First, that she is a native of the Islands, and second, that she is the wife of a domiciled merchant, one Yong Hang, by virtue of a marriage 'according to Chinese custom' in China, while her husband, Yong Hang, was living in Hawaii.

"Pending the trial, the United States marshal allowed Kam You, the defendant, to remain at the house of Y. Ahin, a Chinese merchant, together with certain other Chinese awaiting deportation proceedings, there being no accommodations at the Territorial jail, and while this was irregular, yet it afforded no excuse for the action of the attorney for the defendant, who having access to her as such attorney, secured a marriage license and a local minister to perform the ceremony of marriage according to American law, between this defendant and the man Yong Hang, to whom she claimed to have been already married in China, and by reason of which marriage in addition to her claim of birth, she based her right to enter and remain here.

"This woman was in the custody of the court. Her attorney was an officer of this court, and as such, obligated to see that there was no trifling with public justice and with the due administration of the law, and however great his solicitude for the cause of his client, his conduct in thus attempting to defeat the administration of the law, was wholly unprecedented and reprehensible to a degree, and for which there can be no excuse.

"There does not seem to be any necessity for the court to go over again the statutes and decisions relative to cases of this character. This proceeding is on all fours with the case of the United States vs. Kut Yong, decided July 22, 1901, by this court, and wherein the law is fully referred to upon the leading points involved herein.

"It is impossible for a rational mind to believe the testimony upon the point of the birth of the defendant in these Islands. Kam You swears in her answer, that she was born in Honolulu in 1883; that she left Honolulu for China with her mother in 1895, leaving her father in the Islands, and who still remains here, according to the testimony. She would then have been about seven years of age, and twelve years old when the alleged marriage occurred in 1900. She alleges further that she came here one year after the Chinese marriage to join her husband; namely, on the steamer Doric, in June, 1901, which would leave her just thirteen years of age.

"To the trial she swears she was born in Honolulu, and does not remember the court in this case. By what process of reasoning she arrives at this conclusion, or how this is to be reconciled with the sworn allegations of her answer is not clear.

"She further testifies that although she was six years of age when she left

Honolulu, she remembers nothing of Honolulu, or of any one living here, but that she knows China is her home.

"And again, while she sets up in her answer that she is the daughter of one Chuck See, now in the Islands, and as appears from the testimony, at present on the Island of Maui, yet she alleged on the stand not produced to identify the woman as his daughter, or to offer what would seem to be the strongest evidence that could be adduced to prove her birth, namely, that of a parent.

"The general trend of the decisions upon the question of evidence of birth of persons of Chinese descent in the United States, is stringent, and as was stated in the decision in the Kut Yong case heretofore referred to, 'the effect of long absence in China is highly prejudicial to the claim of the applicant for re-entry.' (See Fook Sing vs. U. S., 49 Fed., 146; in re Louie You, 97 Fed. Rep., 580.)

"The circumstances attending the alleged Chinese marriage of this defendant and Yong Hang, he being in the Hawaiian Islands and she in China at the date of the marriage, as testified to in this case, are unusual and not in conformity with the customs attending a Chinese marriage. There is no proof as to what those customs are, but according to a very interesting article from the Encyclopedia Britannica, vol. 5, page 670, it appears that Chinese marriages are solemnized as follows:

"The bridegroom prepares two large cards on which are written the particulars of the engagement, * * * one of which is sent to the lady. * * *

"Following the exchange of cards, presents of more or less value, according to the wealth of the parties, pass between the households, and at last when the happy day arrives, the bride surrounded by her friends, start from her father's house in sedan chair for her future home. * * *

"Half way between the two houses she is met by a party of the bridegroom's followers, who escort her the rest of the way. * * * On alighting from her sedan chair, she is led with her head covered into the room where her future husband awaits her. Without exchanging a word, they sit down side by side, and each tries to sit on a part of the dress of the other, it being considered that the one who succeeds in so doing, will be the winner in the household. * * * Then adjourn to the reception hall where they worship heaven and earth and their ancestors. This done, they drink a glass of wine together, when for the first time the bridegroom is allowed to see the face of his bride. Here the marriage ceremony ends."

"Conceding that in this case all of the preliminaries have been gone through with (it being in evidence that the parties were married according to Chinese custom), yet as Yong Hang was here, and the woman in China, it was impossible for the necessary ceremonies of a marriage of this character to be completed until the alleged bride had reached the home of the bridegroom. In this instance, fully a year elapsed before the bride attempted to join her so-called husband. Until she did join him and complete the marriage ceremonies, the marriage remained in an incomplete and inchoate state, according to the Chinese custom.

"Such was its condition when the defendant, Kam You, reached Honolulu. It is evident the attorney for the defendant realized this fact, and tacitly admits it by his conduct in having a new ceremony performed here between the parties, according to American law.

"But the status of the woman, when she reached Honolulu, is the status which the court must take into consideration in deciding this case. She came into this country under the fraudulent allegations that she was the wife of a domiciled Chinese merchant. "The court therefore is of opinion that even if the testimony relative to the Chinese marriage is to be believed, yet such marriage is incomplete, the contracting parties at the time living in different jurisdictions, and the marriage never consummated before the woman's entrance into this Territory. The defendant was therefore not the wife of Yong Hang when she reached United States territory, and any subsequent marriage cannot be a factor in deciding the case.

"In view of the conclusion of the court upon the two other questions involved in this proceeding, it would not seem necessary to pass upon the status of the man Yong Hang; but the evidence seems to be clear that the said Yong Hang does not come within the provisions of the term 'merchant' as defined in the statute (Act of November 3, 1893, U. S. Stat., vol. 28, page 7) as being a 'person engaged in purchasing and selling merchandise, etc.' The testimony is uncontradicted that he is simply a journeyman painter, and as such, a common Chinese laborer. Were the court to have entertained a different opinion upon the question of the marriage of these parties, and have held Kam You to have been the wife of Yong Hang, she would yet partake of his status as a laborer, and as such would be debarred from entering the Territory, and being in under the circumstances of this case, would be unlawfully here. (In re Ah Moy, vol. 21, Fed. Rep., page 283.)

"It is therefore the opinion of the court, and it so holds, that not having proven her birth in these Islands, or her marriage to a domiciled Chinese merchant herein, the defendant, Kam You, is unlawfully within the United States and the District of Hawaii, and is hereby remanded to the custody of the United States marshal, with instructions to deport her to the country from whence she came.

"JULY 26, 1901." ESTEE, Judge.

MR. FITCH WAS OUTWARDLY CALM.

However he may have felt while the court was administering his rebuke to be spread upon the records, Mr. Fitch outwardly was quite calm, and the casual observer would hardly have known that he was the individual being referred to in such caustic tones. He sat silently studying the surface of the table in front of him, scarcely lifting his eyes from the shiny plate, while nearly every one in the court room was intently watching his face.

WHAT ACTUALLY OCCURRED

Hardly had the court concluded the reading of the opinion, however, before Mr. Fitch was upon his feet to remonstrate.

After the reading of the opinion in the case by the court.

Mr. Fitch—in reply to a portion of your honor's opinion, referring to myself, I wish to make this statement:

I was informed on the morning of the day in which this ceremony took place, that this woman, while in the custody of the marshal, and this Chinaman in whose hands she was without any procurement or knowledge of mine—because I should not have allowed it, and reprehended it if I had known it—that her husband (the Chinese marriage) was permitted to pass the night with her, and I thought that was the best course to pursue for

the interests of public morality, as well as the cause of my client in this case.

The Court—The court cannot further consider the matter at the present time. If the marshal allowed them to come together at that time he was very derelict in duty—very. And if such a thing occurs again, the court will take stronger measures to protect the laws.

Mr. Fitch—In the event of proceedings for an appeal, I ask that an exception be taken.

The Court—Certainly; take the exception.

Mr. Fitch—We will move pro forma for a rehearing of the case on the ground that the decision is contrary to the law.

Mr. Dunne—The United States objects to that upon the ground that the court is without jurisdiction to entertain a motion of that character; and upon the further ground that the evidence amply sustains the court's opinion.

The Court—You can take the general exception, Mr. Fitch. That will give you all the rights that anybody will have.

Mr. Fitch—I would suppose—I would rest it upon this general proposition—I have looked for an authority—I would not it on the proposition, except where the statute prohibits the admission to bail, the court would have in its power—discretion—to admit the defendant to bail.

The Court—I might have the power to stay the judgment. I do not think I have power to admit the party to bail, if that discretion is left in the court—but I do not apprehend that there is any discretion; I have not looked into the matter.

It has been decided by the western courts that to allow in one of these cases the defendant to go on bail for the time, between the time of the trial and the time of the determination of the appeal, you could no more find the Chinaman six months after the appeal was taken than you could find a needle in a haystack. That is just an illustration made by a western judge as I understand.

Mr. Fitch—I have another suggestion to make. This is the first time I have ever received a censure from a court, and the further fact that I have just stated this morning as the reason why that portion of your honor's opinion that criticizes me should be modified.

The Court—The court was very lenient in the matter because there are quite a number of decisions to the effect that where counsel pending the trial, does anything that will improperly affect the result of the trial, outside of the knowledge of the court, he is subject to the strongest possible punishment for contempt. Now this the court does not believe in that. In fact, the court has not except in one instance, punished any one who has been convicted in this court except by the least penalty known to the law. I do not think it necessary for a man to be punished to the extent of the law to give dignity and honor to the law. It is not exactly a criticism of the counsel except that it is a criticism of his procedure. I do not see how I can modify it.

Mr. Fitch—I would rather if I had had the choice I would rather pay a fine of \$500 than to have that comment, and have the censure of the court, the censure that the court has passed upon me in this opinion remaining of record. And in explanation I would suggest to your honor—

The Court—You had better bring that up some later hour, or later date, and not bring it up this morning. I will state to counsel that I am not well this morning, and do not think I shall take up the hearing of these other cases that are on the calendar. You can bring it up at any time.

The court does not want to do an injustice to counsel, and because he is eminent, makes his action very effective, and it was a very unfortunate example for young lawyers. It is the very distinguished men of the profession; men of great ability, like the learned counsel, as everybody knows, whose actions are followed by young men, and it is for that reason that we who have grown up in the law should protect the citadel of justice with more than ordinary care.

A HONOLULU MAN

Talks of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

When an incident like the following occurs here at home it is bound to carry weight with our readers. The public statement of a reputable citizen living in this city leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mr. James C. Stevens, of this city, informs us "I was troubled with an ache in the small of my back for a long time, and such was the condition of things until I tried some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. A short treatment gave me the desired relief, and I am satisfied that they are a good remedy for backache and deserve to be recommended."

Mr. Stevens is one of our own citizens. Is not such testimony stronger than that of someone living in America?

Does your back or side ache so that it is hard to stand straight? Do you have headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot dry skin, or shortness of sleep? Are your eyelids distended or breath? Evil forebodings, or unsettled sleep? Are your eyelids distended or feet and ankles swollen and have you lost flesh? Are the secretions from the kidneys thick, dark colored, and do they deposit a sediment? Kidney disease is insidious and if you leave any of these symptoms you should treat them at once. Delay may mean you can't be cured.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$3.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLES.

"I have been in the drug business for twenty years and have sold most all of the proprietary medicines of any note. Among the entire list I have never found anything to equal Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles." G. W. Wakefield, of Columbus, Ga. "This remedy cured two severe cases of cholera in my family, and I have recommended and sold hundreds of bottles of it to my customers to their entire satisfaction. It affords a quick and sure cure in a pleasant form. No family should be without it. I keep it in my house at all times." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Bennett, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. I.

TURN OVER THE FUNDS

Immigration Bureau Money Now In Treasury.

Despite the protests of the Chinese Consul the money in bank to the credit of the immigration bureau is being turned into the Treasury. The first evidence of this was when President Brown of the First National Bank called upon Acting Governor Cooper yesterday, and requested him to call at the bank and receive \$33,000 of the immigration funds, which were ready for the transfer.

The money was received, in the form of bright new gold certificates, and placed in the Territorial treasury as a special deposit, to meet drafts which may be made on account of departing Chinese. No other disposition will be made of this money for the present. What may be done with it in the future is a question which will be allowed to solve itself. It is understood that the money will be paid into the Treasury from time to time until, before the end of the sixty days' notice given by the Territory to the bank on June 25th, all the fund will have been transferred.

There is now no course left for the Chinese Consul but to move against the Territory in case there should be any one who contributed to this fund who may fail to receive his money on demand. The Consul has put the entire matter in the hands of the Chinese Minister at Washington, and will have nothing more to do until there has been received a letter from the capital which will direct his actions.

One feature of the contest which has developed is that there is on foot a plan to take the money out of the hands of the Territory and distribute it to the men who were assessed for the amounts, or to their heirs in case they are dead, and that the case is being worked up by an attorney who has been prominent in other litigation connected with the Chinese. That brings up the fact that there are many Chinese who are returning to their own country but who are not calling for their deposits. The contract with the old government was such that in the case of a departing Chinese who took his fare and expensing money out of the immigration fund, there could be issued no return certificate. Since the registration of the Chinese there has been a feeling that there is no use of departing without a return certificate, as should the man holding it not wish to come back, there is always a ready sale for the papers in China, and there is always such a demand for them that it would make it possible for another to enter the country.

With this condition there has been given an opinion from one of the attorneys who have been working up the case, according to the information now current, that with the passing of contract labor and the conditions before existing, all contracts made with the Republic of Hawaii have been abrogated and that in consequence the moneys paid out under such labor contracts are recoverable. With this contention there is put on record the contrary belief that there is a contract, for the attorney does not permit any of his clients to make a demand upon the authorities for a return certificate and then demand the money too.

For some days Acting Governor Cooper has been eagerly looking for the proclamation, from the Chinese Consul, calling upon the Chinese to meet to take steps to protect the fund now in the bank. As published in the Bulletin the proclamation was full of matter which properly would need explanation, and the order to seek a copy was to secure another translation, so that if there was in it the language reflecting upon him, Washington could be notified. The Governor could not find a copy but the proclamation appeared in the Chinese News. The translation herewith given fails to show any of the language which was emphasized in the paper which printed the proclamation first:

PROCLAMATION TO CHINESE LABORERS.

According to the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands in regard to Chinese Laborers in force in 1895, there was deducted from the wages of each laborer, the sum of Thirty-six Dollars (\$36.00) to pay for his return passage to China at the expiration of his term of contract. Over 8,000 Chinese laborers have arrived since that time, and the money accumulated by the above deductions was deposited in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank at 4 1/2 per cent interest in the Secretary of the Board of Immigration.

Since the acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States of America, the contract system has been abolished, and the laborers under contract they are entitled to remain in the country if they comply with the Registration Law, in which event there is no likelihood of their withdrawing the amount of their deposit.

In the meantime the balance of the fund has been deposited in the First American Savings & Trust Co., Ltd., of Hawaii, to the amount of over \$200,000. The condition of the Hawaiian Treasury is now such that it is the intention to use this fund for Territorial current expenses. Upon learning of this fact, I at once wrote to the Secretary of the Board of Immigration, and the First American Savings & Trust Co., Ltd., protesting against the transfer of this fund for Territorial expenses. The Immigration official at once referred my letter to the Governor and a reply was received, stating that the Immigration Fund would not be taken for purposes other than stipulated and also stating that the rumor was without foundation.

SAVE YOUR SKIN

How to Preserve Purify and Beautify the Skin and Complexion.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, mothly skin, chapping, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, or inflamed condition of the Pores.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humours and Dandruff.

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HANDS

How to Make the Hands Soft and White in a Single Night.

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, and softens the thickest cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly soothe itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA SOAP, to cool and cleanse the blood. A Single Set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disgusting, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Amst. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. African Depot: L. Brown, Cape Town. All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, post free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and widths.

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AMERICA MARU	AUG. 17	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 2		
PERKING	AUG. 24	CHINA	AUG. 7		
GABERIC	SEPT. 7	DORIC	SEPT. 7		
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 11	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 11		
CHINA	SEPT. 19	PERU	SEPT. 19		

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

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AGENTS.

Wants a Wage-Combine.

The News has frequently suggested the propriety of a combination of the plantations for the purpose of regulating wages on the Islands and the planters of Maui honestly tried to accomplish this, but were met by two difficulties. In the first place, there were a large number of contracts let on Maui for railroads, ditches, reservoirs, etc., and the contractors offered large wages thus securing many plantation laborers. Secondly, planters in some of the other Islands offered larger wages than the Maui planters, thus taking much labor from Maui, notably to Hawaii. Either an universal combination must be effected, which will prove almost prohibitively difficult, or else the supply of labor on the Islands materially increased, and the latter alternative will probably be the only one.

